THE
Bombay Gazette
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 5th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1863.

An Entire Change of Programme.

Mr. Dave Carson will appear in his World-renowned Character of

AUNTY SMITH:
OR,
THE CHAMPION OF THE FAIR SEX.

AND IN "THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH."

PROGRAMME.—Part I.

Introductory Overture Medley	S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, Oh we're the boys for pleasure	Minstrels.
Hard times come again no more	J. O. Pierce.
See, Sir See, (Music from Sonambula)	T. P. Brower.
Hold your horses	Dave Carson.
Bear Emeline	H. C. Campbell.
Tyrolean Echoes the Sweeps refrain	Pierce and Company.

Part first to Conclude with the Heart-Rending Ditty—SHE'S GONE TO ALABAMA STATE, by DAVE CARSON.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part II.

Ballad, Good-bye Sweet Heart	H. C. Campbell.
Lecture on Woman's rights	Dave Carson.
Solo Concertina with imitations of Scotch bag pipes	J. O. Pierce.
Blue tail Fly (by particular request)	Dave Carson.
Grand Duet for Rock Harmonican and Piano, the GONDOLIER, WITH VARIATIONS BRILLIANTE	Messrs. Pierce and Palin.
Comic sketch, the INTELLIGENT YOUTH	Dave Carson.
Finale, Grand Pas	Signora Don.

Mr. L. F. Palin will preside at the Piano.

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Dress Circle strictly Select.

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Notices.

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Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREA.
Agents for Captain A. Shaw.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Chanaral*, Captain Sharp, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

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W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Excelsior*, Captain Sanderson, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Sanderson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

BOMBAY HUNT NOTICE.

THE season being over, the Members are particularly requested to attend a General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., on TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of closing the business of the past season, and determining upon future plans.

Bombay, 5th March 1863.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

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S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all debts due to the Estate of the late Deputy Collector, Richard Welsh, of Poona, and all claims against it, be forwarded for adjustment before the 1st of June next to the undersigned to whom Probate of the Will of the deceased has been granted.

No attention will be paid to claims received after the above date.

JEREMIAH COLEMAN, Lieut.,
Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 3rd March 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

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STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited,

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of Joseph Harris, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collom *v.* Viveash.

The Creditors of the said Joseph Harris who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

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Terms of Sale.—Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away forthwith.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office,
27th Feb. 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

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ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporter as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

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March 4th 1863.

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J. S. VERNEDE,
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Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th Feb., 1863.

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasse, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

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A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.
DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by Framjee Bomanjee (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social*, *moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the feil and career of Baboo Harrichunder, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall's Fort, or Atmaram Sagoon & Co.'s, Kalbadevie.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 9th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	28 „
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	180.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
„ Loan 1835-36	96
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 105½ to 105¾
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. Nominal.
„ (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach, New (to arrive)	Rs. 460 to 465
Surat New (Do.)	„ 460 to 465
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	„ 440 to 445
New Oomravuttee	„ 425 to 428
Old Compta	„ 430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„ 545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 432 to 435
New Veraval	„ 445 to 447
New Khandeish	„ 422 to 425
Old Poratchee	„ 400 to 405
New Accote	„ 430 to 432
New Mangalore	„ 448 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish .. at Rs.	6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black „	32 to 33
& White)	37 to 38

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0⅜d. do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do.	2s. 0⅛d. do.
1 do.	2s. do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℔ cent ℔ anm.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do. do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d. „
„ 3 do.	2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 do.	2s. 0d. „
On demand	1s. 11⅞d. „
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅞d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d. do.
„ 3 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d. do.
„ 1 do.	2s. 0d. do.
„ on demand	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent per annum.	
Do. „ 6 „ „	5 „	„
Do. „ 12 „ „	6 „	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manage.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
„ 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.
„ 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
„ 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
„ 1 month's sight	2s.
„ On demand	1s. 11⅞d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0⅜d. „
3 Do. at 2s.	0¼d. „
2 Do. at 2s.	0⅛d. „
1 Do. at 2s.	0⅛d. „
Sight at 2s.	0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per c	
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
February 21st, 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d. „
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-54 „
On Demand	„ 2-51 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2	per ct.	per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5	do.	do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	9 per cent.
On other Securities	10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	per do.
Ditto 2 ditto	2s.		do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 7	Benares (s)	Wright	Hongkong 15 Feb.
	Berenice (s)	Searle	Goa 6 March.
	Helena	Dil	Bushire 16 Feb.
8	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Cochin 5 March.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat 7 March.
	Anna Dorrothea	Smith	Liverpool 6 Nov.
	Goolanar (s)	Nacoda	Sudashewgur 28 Feb.
	Jessore	Gachet	Bordeaux 25 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Mar. 8	Walmer Castle	Ormsby	Kurrachee & London

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Cochin &c.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. Aurton, Mr. Orr, Mr. Nanabhoy Harydass, Mrs. Roeing, Mrs. Connon, Mr. Hay, Dr. Leith, Captain Pierce, Mr. Cornforth, and one hundred and twenty-one Natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—165 natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
[illegible]	[illegible] Stoddar.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
1363	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
1187	Maldon, Scals.	Jan. 26
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	
1001	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 27
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	
535	Wellington, Ayling—Forbes & Co.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
557	Black Eagle, Mearns—Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 25
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1332	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celuta, Hayes.	
1119	Contest, Jennings.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	Jan. 7
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 5
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)	
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
950	Etna, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 28
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 8
1121	General Simpson, Graham.	Nov. 11
655	Gertrude Fraser.	Nov. 11
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
958	Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.	
1001	Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 8
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 18
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 13
777	Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co.	Dec. 23
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 26
1024	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
998	Tiger, Power.	Nov. 11
1132	Tim, Whittler.	Dec. 2
905	Zuleika, Riddell.	Dec. 13

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Caildwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 25
1444	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Jan. 21
1067	May Queen, Penalo.	Oct. 30
1231	North, Brown.	Oct. 11
1459	Research, Kirk.	
1075	South, Wilson	Nov. 8
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
833	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF.

837	Chase, Oldrieve.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 26
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1763	John Stuart, [illegible]	
786	Maria Somes, Lear[illegible]—Leckie & Co. (Cape leaky.)	Sep. 21
856	Rhea Sylvia, Eva[illegible]—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 6
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 1
1806	Simoom, Langl[illegible]	Oct. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stens[illegible]	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Jan. 27
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
	Shannon, [illegible]lemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	Jan. 17
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA.

899	Wurtemburg, Chase.	

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.	
1307	Sir[illegible]oom, Daugley.	Sep. 4
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	

FROM GALLE.

140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

792	Anne Armstrong—Gray & Co.	Nov. 28
1381	Dr[illegible]	
859	[illegible] Lowther, Sinclair.	Dec. 24

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334	Crusader.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.

FROM THE CLYDE.

680	Auchneagh—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 3
632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Sept. 27
525	City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.	
661	Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 29
692	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Dec. 8
1090	Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
475	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell.	

FROM STOCKHOLM.

366	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	
358	Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.	Nov. 21
430	Elizabeth, Caisson.	
419	Triomphe—Volkart Brothers.	

FROM GOTHENBURG.

450	Miltiades, C. Lidbeck—Peel, Cassels & Co.
	Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM ADEN.

758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
1040	Patterson.	Jan. 25

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1154	Alpine.	Jan. 8
712	Daphne Farman.	
	Eastern Empress.	Dec. 31
1549	Henry Fernie, Brown.	Jan. 22
1350	Ocean Empress.	Dec. 12
1300	Rangoon.	Jan. 8
2035	Red Jacket, Allen.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
900	Allum Ghier, Henderson.	
931	Ann	Dec. 31
	Asteroid, Gardener.	
454	Augusta.	Dec. 18
381	City of Palaces.	
	City of Paris.	
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
890	Fatha Hoolaliziz.	
	Fazul Currim.	Jan. 16
819	Futtay Shaw Allum.	Jan. 16
704	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1089	Jessamine.	
324	Louisa, Kneen.	Jan. 20
656	Mahomed Shah.	Jan. 11
	Marquard Family.	Jan. 14
664	Mary Ann.	
	Maurice.	Nov. 30
	Rohamanee.	
	Solomon Shaw.	Jan. 16
938	Sebastopol.	

FROM CHINA.

1117	Henry Moore, Stuart.	Jan. 30
	Julie.	
	Punjaub.	Dec. 21
	Pudsey Dawson.	
1400	Sovereign of India.	
932	St. Bernard, Brown.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

546	Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

FROM LONDON.

433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	Nov. 12
850	Clarendon Dongal.	
364	James Purle, Wilson.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
882	Punjaub.	Dec. 5
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 21
740	Ramillies. Denory.	Dec. 2
793	Salo, Nardgren.	Jan. 15
492	Sirocco, Winchester.	
399	Tamar, Ross.	Dec. 8
462	Traveller, Fletcher.	
649	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson.	Nov. 26
680	Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	

FROM HULL.

550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22

FROM NEWCASTLE.

449	Lowick.

FROM CARDIFF.

239	Acharis Paul, Coclie.	
376	Admiral Protet, Daniel.	Nov. 18
211	Eucharist Paul.	Jan. 20
449	Glenfalloch, Buchanan.	
	Leucothia, Lothorp	Nov. 18
790	Surate, Blonet.	
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Dec. 8
597	Harvest Home, Dickey.	Dec. 13
630	Helias, Wickland.	Sept. 29
1163	India, Guthrie.	
450	Jessica, Powell.	
427	Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	Oct. 13
1170	Scotland, Campbell.	Nov. 4
531	Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

656	Charlotte Jane, March.	Aug. 27

FROM BEYPORE.

756	Poictiers, Cosens.	Sept. 27

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.

Thompson, Lieut. R. T., 56th Foot, on duty, from Khandalla.
Rogers, Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Durand, Lieut. A., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Thompson, Lieut. R. T., 56th Foot, to rejoin, to Khandalla.
Davison, Major, Staff, to Poona.
Rogers, Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 7th March 1863.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Woodhouse, Staff Corps.
Members.—One Subaltern, 103rd Regt. and Quarter Master, 103rd Regt.

3. A Committee of Captain Kempt, 103rd Regt., a Subaltern, 18th Regt., and an Officer to be nominated by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance; the Senior to sit as President, will assemble on Monday next, the 9th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Grand Arsenal, to inspect the appointments returned from the Colaba Sanatarium.

4. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 9th instant, for the trial of Sub-Conductor William McDougall of the Ordnance Department:—

President.—Major Trower, 103rd Regt.
Members.—Captain Devetre, 103rd Regt., Captain Weir, 103rd Regt., two Subalterns, 103rd Regt., and two Subalterns, 18th Regt. N. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

Bombay, Sunday, 8th March 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 6th March 1863.

Lieut. A. Durand of the 10th Regt. N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 24th February 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.
Captain H. Wallace, Royal Artillery, Assistant Surgeon W. E. Cates, Medical Establishment.

Sporting.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THIRD MEETING.

THE third meeting of the Association came off with great eclât on Saturday last at the Flats at Tardeo. The meeting was graced with the presence of His Excellency Sir Bartle and Lady Frere and Sir William Mansfield and their respective Staffs, Commodore and Mrs. Frushard, the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, besides a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Most of the visitors were accommodated in a large tent provided with seats and refreshments. The weather was much more favourable than before, and the shooting in consequence was better. The Governor's band was in attendance, and highly enlivened the spirit of the sporters by playing some excellent airs.

The first Match shot was for the prize of a cup offered by Major Curtis. As on former occasions, Mr. Taak's score beat all the others, but as he was handicupped by three points, the prize was awarded to Mr. Robertson who scored sixteen points. The following is the score of the match:—

Mr. Taak's	17 hits and points.
Mr. Robertson	16
Mr. Sykes	10
Mr. Blair	10
Mr. Cummins	8
Mr. A. Locher	8
Mr. Turner	6
Serjeant Crimp	6
Mr. Lawrence	4
Mr. Donner	4
Mr. Gamble	4
Mr. G. Oliver	2
Mr. Jervis	2
Mr. Crawford	2
Mr. Vining	0
Mr. Ashburner	0

The Second Match was "Enfield's Sweepstakes" to be shot for only with Regulation Enfield Rifles. For this match there were seventeen competitors who fired three shots each to a distance of 900 yards. Serjeants Oliver, Crimp, and Bennett of H. M.'s 103rd Regt. made each an outer, all the other shots missing. In firing off the tie, Serjeant Oliver scored a centre, whilst Serjeants Crimp and Bennett only scored each an outer. The two latter fired three shots more,—Serjeant Crimp scoring an outer, a miss, and a centre; Serjeant Bennett, one outer and two misses.

Whilst the foregoing Match was proceeding, two Bulls were shot for, one of which was won by Mr. Taak's, and the other by Mr. Turner. This terminated the programme of the day.

FIRST GRAND MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Monday, Fourth Day, 9th March.

"A WHITWORTH RIFLE" presented by C. E. Ashburner, Esq., member of the "National Rifle Association," to be shot for by "all comers," in any position with rifle and ammunition of any description or make (vide Rule 8.) Three shots each at 300, 500, 800, and 1000 yards. Entrance Rs. 10 each. Winners of the "Association Cups" and "Pender Rifle" to have one point deducted from their scores at each distance of 300, 500 and 800 yards, and two points to be deducted at 1000 yards.

"The St. Leger."—Entrance Rs. 10 each. 3 shots each at 400 and 700 and 4 shots at 1,000 yards. Winners of all previous matches and sweepstakes at this and the Poona Meeting, will be handicapped as follows:—

2 Points each at	400	yards.
1 do. do.	700	„
1 do. do.	1,000	„
4		

Arms of any description (vide rule 8) fired in any position.

The winner to have two-thirds.

The second the remainder of the stakes.

The third to save his entrance money.

"A Subscription Purse," to be shot for only by Serjeant Crimp and the six markers of H. M.'s 103rd Regt., who have attended this meeting and so ably performed their duty.

The band of the 18th Regt. N. I., will play on the grounds.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore, on the 25th February, the wife of Sub-Conductor Wilson, Ordnance Dept., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Madras, on the 26th February, Mr. Richard Stephen Chase.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer JEDDO, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Weight under	*Viâ Marseilles.*	*Viâ Southampton.*
¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
½ „	„ 0 8 0	......
¾ „	„ 0 14 0	......
1 „	„ 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1863.

Last Quarter	Thursday	12d. 11h. 46.4m.	P.M.
New Moon	Thursday	19d. 7h. 28.2m.	P.M.
First Quarter	Friday	27d. 1h. 48.8m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	9	Mars rises at 10.20.	6 15	6 7	1 27	1 47	Date 5th March. Time—8h. 0m. 47s.
Tues.	10	Mars sets at 11.28m.	6 14	6 7	2 4	2 22	
Wed.	11	Venus rises at 7.33.	6 13	6 7	2 41	3 2	
Thur.	12	Gregory, M. B.	6 12	6 8	3 25	3 49	
Fri.	13	Daybreak at 4.38m.	6 11	6 8	4 17	4 49	
Sat.	14	Twilight ends at 7.22	6 11	6 8	5 26	6 10	
Sun.	15	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 10	6 9	6 58	7 44	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 9th.—Rizzio assassinated, 1566.—Nadir Shah entered Delhi, 1739.
Tuesday 10th.—The second Temple of Jerusalem finished under Darius, B.C. 515.
Wednesday 11th.—Napoleon outlawed, 1815.—Steamer *President* last sailed, 1841.
Thursday 12th.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.—End of Nepaul war, 1816.
Friday 13th.—Planet Georgium Sidus discovered by Herschel, 1781.
Saturday 14th.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
Sunday 15th.—Royal Academy established, 1768.—Lord Cornwallis' Victory, 1792.—Commercial Treaty with France, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 7th March.

From Kurrachee to Lalochund Oomumound, Calcutta to Girderdass Verjulalldass, Augur through Indore to Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Bulsar to Dala Ruttonjee Durjee, within wall Bhowada, Calicut Malabar to Ily bin Maker Mansher, Lucknow to Auntrano Dewan at Alli Mahomed, Cochin Malabar to Gonajee. Moordeen, Kurrachee to Govind Girdhurum, Ahmedabad to Nowrojee Merwanjee, Surat to Jewundass Nagurdass.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration—

A Bill to provide for the management of the Bombay Water Works.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th March 1863.

NOTICE.

LADY FRERE will be happy to receive visitors on MONDAY EVENINGS at Parell, from 5 to ½ past 6 o'clock until further notice.

Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th March 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 21	KURRACHEE	Feb 27
AGRA	Mar 3	LAHORE	Feb 18
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Feb 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan 23	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 20	MADRAS	Mar 3
BANGALORE	Feb 27	MALTA	Jan 12
COOCHIN	Feb 8	MEERUT	Mar 3
CALCUTTA	Feb 28	OUDH	Feb 27
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Feb 3
CEYLON	Feb 17	PENANG	Feb 24
DELHI	Feb 27	RANGOON	Jan 8
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Feb 12
HONGKONG	Feb 15	SINGAPORE	Feb 22

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

WE have been looking over the last Number of the *Calcutta Review*, No. 75. vol. 38. and have been led to compare it with some of the early Numbers, with the view of ascertaining whether or not it had kept pace with the times. Even men not originally defective in memory seem liable in this country to become as "oblivious" as Dominie Samson, and to this we suppose is to be ascribed our retaining no distinct reminiscence of the first Numbers of the *Calcutta Review*, beyond that of a favorable impression. The first thing that struck us on comparing these with the last Number, was the difference in size. The former generally exceeded 300 pages; the latter contains only 172, the size and type being the same. The worthy proprietors must have been sorely beset by Dominie Samson's infirmity before they could have forgotten to lower the price of their periodical in accordance with the general downward tendency of the book market for some years past. In pure *obliviousness* doubtless, they are charging Rs. 5 for 172 pages, neither large in size, nor closely printed, in this year of advanced civilization 1863! Some friendly neighbours should awaken their attention to the fact of the world's progression. With regard to the interior economy of the *Review*, we were pleased with the first article, the subject of which is "Paper Currency." It is a concise and luminous exposition of this important subject. The writer makes good use of the most important illustrations from Modern History, but misapplies, we conceive, the principles he expounds, in treating of the present crisis in America. He seems to regard the excessive issue of inconvertible paper in America as something the same in kind with the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England from 1797 to 1819; and predicates from it only similar results. This is certainly a mistake. Panics arising from the fear of a French invasion caused such heavy runs upon the Bank for gold, that had they been allowed to go on there would soon have been no paper money in circulation. This at a time when the large exportations of gold to the Continent made it impossible at once to resort to an entirely metalic currency at home rendered the making of the Bank Notes inconvertible, a temporary necessity to prevent the obstruction of both the internal and external commerce from the want of a sufficient circulating medium. There was nothing in the measure, of the nature of insolvency. The cause of the depreciation that took place in the value of the notes was the issuing of them,—not from necessity but ignorance,—beyond the normal amount of the circulating medium. The reduction of the amount to the requirements of the commercial transactions of the country raised again the actual value of the notes to their nominal value in gold. On the other hand, the necessity in America for an inconvertible paper currency arose from the inability of the State to meet the expenses of the war, either by taxation or by borrowing. Its funds and credit were both deficient; and to pay the enormous war expenses, the executive fell back upon its authority, after the manner of the French Republic, and created paper money to the extent required. The value attached to this by the American people is shewn by the 50 per cent. discount at which they give it for gold. But how far even this half value is due to anti-mercantile enthusiasm in the cause of the war, and in a scheme which enables them to carry it on, and how far to a reasonable expectation of ever receiving for it half of the amount of gold it nominally represents, time will shew.

The next article is on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. It is ably written and recalls to our remembrance some of the admirable papers on Mathematical and Astronomical subjects which occasionally appeared in the Review in former years.

Next follows a long article on Vernacular education in Orissa. It is valuable as a historical and statistical Essay, on the subject of popular education among the Oryahs; but, although it describes their indigenous schools and their teachers as of the same low and inefficient character with those of the rest of India, it advocates the plan of operating upon these for their improvement as the proper course for the Government to follow, in endeavouring to introduce substantial education into the province. This system we have always opposed. Experience has abundantly shewn that the indigenous schools and their schoolmasters are hopelessly unsusceptible of improvement. The proper course for the Government is to leave them alone and to introduce an enlightened system of Vernacular education, as is now understood and managed in Europe. Before this, as it extends and makes its superiority felt, the present useless apologies for schools will gradually disappear.

After an interesting article on early Madras history grounded on Orme's work, we have a long rigmarole, occupying more than a fourth of the whole volume, of unmitigated trash in praise of Lord Cornwallis's "Perpetual Settlement" and Colonel Baird Smith's "Famine Reports." It equals in narrow-minded stupidity the silliest things that have been written on the "Land System of India," and exhibits primeval ignorance of all interests in India except those of the Land Association and their allies; and the way it suggests for advancing these *Indian Interests* is to let them have all the land cheap enough, and lay the chief burden of taxation on the "*commercial* wealth-producing annual, whose vigor is on the increase and whose powers of endurance have improved at a pace unknown to the comparatively weak vitality of agriculture." In striking contrast with this silly ignorance we would call the attention of those who possess the back Numbers of the *Review*, to a truly able and exhaustive article on the same subject, entitled "the Zemindar and the Ryot," in No. 12 vol. VI.

The present number closes with an excellent review of Cave-Browne's work on "The Punjab and Delhi in 1857."

Appended to the Number there is a literary curiosity, which must have been surreptitiously added while the Editor was indulging in a nap after the labour of revising the proof sheets. It is entitled "Critical Notice," but contains nothing of criticism. It is an attempt to take off Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany, a periodical of which we Bombayites have some title to be vain, as the first successful attempt at a literary monthly in Duckland. In support of our proposition that this effusion could not have passed *review*, we give a specimen with the diction and punctuation unaltered.

"Our first feelings when we heard of these additions to our library,* were of satisfaction, we anticipated sensible articles on Indian subjects, and thought that Indian periodicals would treat of India and its people; that their manners and customs, social and moral, their feelings, vices and virtues would be discussed with reference to education and progress, that some of these secular topics so all-important to the white as well as the black subject of this Empire would be dwelt upon in these new works, and we expected nought but good could come of such discussion, and welcomed them accordingly, but how deplorably we have been disappointed may be seen by inspecting the table of contents of any one number."

We wonder where the author of this touching episode, "whose first feelings on hearing of these additions to "our library" were of "satisfaction" could have been while the universal press of India was hailing the Bombay Miscellany as a success, and awarding it the meed of praise; and where he can be now, that he does not know of the English press beginning to echo the laudation. He is perhaps mourning over *rejected* "Addresses" to the conductors of the Miscellancy on the "secular topics" of the education and progress of the vices and virtues "so all-important to the white as well as the black subject of this Empire." He seems to hint as much when he says that his disappointment "may be seen by inspecting the table of contents of any one number." The shock he sustained at not finding them there, may have been too much for him.

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* Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany, and the Punjab Universal Magazine.

So then the Greek crown still goes a begging! From the telegraphic intelligence which we published exclusively in our impression of Saturday, it appears that Lord Palmerston had announced in his place in Parliament that Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg on full consideration had declined the proffered honour.

We are not much surprised at his decision. The loss must be far greater to the Greeks than it could possibly be to him. Duke Ernest has before now shown his indifference to a crown, for he has threatened more than once to resign his own principality. He gave his subjects political rights which they did not appreciate, and has been for sometime in the unpleasant position of a Sovereign without much power, somewhat in advance of his time, and looked on with suspicion and jealousy by most of the principalities, large and small, by which he is surrounded.

Germany in truth cannot well spare Duke Ernest at the present moment. He is looked up to with respect and confidence by the liberal party everywhere, and may yet play an important part there in the efforts slowly but surely being made to raise up a Free and United Germany, that will assert a position in the political system of Europe, worthy of so great people; but which mean jealousies and petty rivalries within and diplomatic plottings without, have hitherto contrived to prevent. Nevertheless, we cannot but sympathise with the poor Greeks in their extremity.

The whole Greek nation with an enthusiasm and unanimity perfectly wonderful in the face of severe snubbings for a series of years that must have been galling to a somewhat vain and sensitive people, showed its liking for England and desire for a closer connexion with it, when it demanded as with one voice to have our young and popular sailor prince for its king.

They would not hear of denial. Though told from the first in an indirect way, there was not the least chance of their choice being entertained; they proceeded as if nothing were more certain than that it would; till the general chorus was swelled by the voices of Greeks scattered through every corner of the earth—signing "Prince Alfred of England for our King!"

Slowly and painfully did they realise that the obstacles in the way of complying with their choice were insurmountable. But the bitterness of their disappointment was somewhat alleviated, by the endeavours being made by the English Government to find elsewhere a candidate that might perhaps prove more suitable, though by no means so popular.

After various fruitless attempts, an eligible candidate seemed at last to have been found in Duke Ernest. While the question of his acceptance of the proffered gift was yet doubtful, the Greeks were every where discussing the point and finding reason to reconcile themselves with the candidate recommended to them. It was only on the eve of the departure of the last mail from England that the Greek community there, in a letter addressed to the *Times* stated their desire that "the candidature of the Duke of Cobourg might be successful as they were convinced it would conduce to the welfare and prosperity of their Native Country;" and now their faith is tried by disappointment in this case also!

Thirty years ago when the Conqueror of Sind on his departure from Cephalonia heard of the appointment of the Young Bavarian to the throne of Greece;—said "Greece cannot be ruled but by a firm hand, as Prince Otho will soon discover: his destiny may become a glorious one; but if he loves to '*eat the bread of idleness,*' he will fail in Greece: before he places the crown on his head, he ought to read '*The Taming of the Shrew*' and unless he feels equal to the part of Petruchio, he had better stay quietly in Bavaria, for *Kate* and *Petruchio too*, await him in Greece!"

The marvellous sagacity of Sir Charles Napier was rarely at fault when not blinded by the *Napierian prejudices*, and no prediction ever came truer. The miserable Bavarian did love to 'eat the bread of idleness' and he failed in Greece. But though his reign was one continued failure, the Greeks bore the Bavarian yoke before it pronounced it intolerable, with wonderful patience, and the nation, mainly through its corrupt and worthless Government, became a scandal throughout the civilised world for its dishonesty, cunning, and faithlessness.

The Greeks after much suffering and endurance, at length asserted themselves in the face of Europe by casting off their King "of shreds and patches"—their conduct since the Revolution of September has been excellent. They may yet have to endure much and suffer much before they get a King to their liking. But if they work patiently and *wait*, keeping the example of Italy well before them, they will be certain to succeed.

FROM some official papers which we publish to-day, regarding a well founded grievance of the Editor of the *Mofussilite* Newspaper, as to the miscarriage of certain papers of his, it will be seen that the Bombay Post Office exonerates itself tolerably well,—at the expense of one of its subordinates, however, who has been dismissed for his stupidity. We trust his successor may prove more intelligent and obliging.

Dr. Impey, we see, mentions the kindness of the Post Master of Bombay in forwarding copies of papers to up country journals, out of their private resources, when there would be a difficulty in the forwarding of papers otherwise so soon. They deserve credit for this, and will we doubt not obtain it from the parties obliged, from their official superiors and from the public.

Seeing things taking the turn which they are, and particularly Dr. Impey's magnanimous sentiment, as he expresses it, "in respect to the reasonable concession that the Press in the interest of the public have *some* claim to receive," we beg to bring to the notice of the Post Master General, Post Master, and all the deputies, sub-deputies, clerks, carcoons and others of the establishment, that, more than once, when a China Mail has come in after sunset, we have not had our letters and papers by it delivered till the following day. The opinion of De Snooza, a worthy subsorter, we believe, on duty at night, is that it is inconvenient to open boxes after sunset, and his practice is in conformity with his opinion, while no official superior, so far as we know, has overruled his decision: and up to this time we, and our good public, who we are happy to see have "*some* claim," if not to consideration, at least to "concession," in Dr. Impey's opinion, have suffered this grievance in silence,—at least with only a private remonstrance, which has done us no good.

Now we have advertised our grievance, we hope it will be at an end. If not, we shall certainly go up to Dr. Paton and see what he has to say about it.

WE see it stated by our Calcutta contemporaries that Mr. G. F. Edmonstone Ex-Lieut-Governor of the North-West Provinces has taken his departure from Allahabad for Calcutta and will leave that place for England by the first Mail. Mr. Harrington who has been appointed his successor assumed the duties of his office on the first instant.

Mr. Edmonstone has thus brought to a close, a career of nearly three and thirty years spent honorably and usefully in the public service.

He was attached to the Government of the North-West Provinces, and played a subordinate, but not unimportant, part in bringing to a completion the much vaunted Revenue Settlement of that part of India.

From the days of Holt Mackenzie till the death of Mr. Thomason the settlement of these provinces was the pet work of the Court of Directors, almost all the crack civilians on the other side of India were employed in one way or other in the North. It was presumed, towards the close of Mr. Thomason's career, that something approaching to a perfect work had been set up,—a model for the rest of India. When Thomason and his staff, however, challenged and broke a lance with our own Goldsmid and Major Wingate, they came off, but second best. And a few years afterwards, at the first outbrust of the mutinies, the model structure and its Government disappeared like an avalanche of snow!

Mr. Edmonstone was made one of the Secretaries to the Government of India by Lord Dalhousie, and Chief Secretary by Lord Canning. Under the *Imperial* regimé of Dalhousie he had merely to work and "obey orders."

But whether he was in any way responsible for the hot and cold fits of vacillation, and spasmodic energy, that alternately characterised the policy of the amiable Lord Canning in the trying years 1857-58 we cannot presume to say.

It must at all events have been rather a sad business for Edmonstone on taking up the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-West Provinces, to which Lord Canning appointed him, to find that much of the work on which he had spent a considerable part of his public career under previous Lieutenant Governors would have to be reconstructed under himself.

The conspicious event under Mr. Edmonstone's government, was the terrible famine of 1861, and during that trying period its energies were taxed to the utmost in meeting that most distressing of exigencies—"a nation stretching forth its hands for food."

The strain of labour and anxiety during the mutines, rapidly followed by the famine, may have led Mr. Edmonstone to close his public career before the usual period of tenure of his office had arrived. However that may be, he has well earned all the honors he has received, and in his retirement he has our best wishes.

THE following is a Statement of Cash Balances as reported up to the 27th February in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

*According to the present limits of the several Governments.	*1860 December.	*1861 December.	*1862 December.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,10,53,089	5,15,09,129	5,88,16,9[illegible]5
„ Bengal	1,74,19,193	1,66,04,196	1,84,70,461
„ N.W. Provinces	3,12,09,472	2,89,36,335	3,47,11,072
„ Punjab	1,17,67,939	1,18,97,476	1,18,45,3[illegible]3
„ Bombay	2,57,43,918	3,86,94,612	3,06,51,204
„ Central Provinces	51,07,540	55,07,724	46,43,044
„ Deccan	16,16,612	12,29,250	14,29,8[illegible]5
„ Madras	1,12,63,726	1,68,55,892	2,27,68,478
Total	12,52,72,489	17,07,86,114	18,33,80,840

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *6th March*, 8-1 P.M.
Steamer *Singapore* sailed for China.

GALLE, *7th March*, 10 A.M.
H. M. steamer *Sydney* sailed for Moulmain.

MADRAS, *8th March*, 4-15 P.M.
Steamer *Nubia* anchored from Suez.

MADRAS, *8th March*, 9-20 A.M.
H. M.'s Steamer *Arracan* anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS, *8th March*, 9-45 P.M.
Steamer *Arracan* sailed for Galle.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Benares*, Captain G. P. Wright, with dates from Hongkong February 15th, Singapore 22nd, Penang 24th, and Galle March 3rd, arrived here on Saturday afternoon.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. S. H. David, and native servant; Mr. Northway; Mr. Ferguson, and child; Mr. Meckel; Captain Small; and six natives.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 14.)

THE London Mail of December 29th arrived here on the 10th instant.

The accounts from Japan during the past fortnight have had reference principally to the internal affairs of the country; no molestation has been offered to foreigners, notwithstanding the warning given to the English Charge d'Affaires a short time back. The *Japan Herald* of the 24th ultimo, states that proscriptions of the most extensive kind have been made among the nobility, by the Emperor's direction; that no less than a hundred and ten persons of rank have been degraded and deprived of half of their property; and that, while this number includes nearly all those who have "had to do" with foreigners since the treaties were first made, the names of certain nobles known to be hostile to foreigners are not to be found among the proscribed. A list is given by our contemporary of many of the nobility so degraded and punished; their names and titles are given in full, together with the charge brought against each, and the punishment awarded. For the sake of brevity, the list is confined to about a dozen names, but the fullest details have evidently been supplied to the *Japan Herald* from some source. Unfortunately no mention is made of the source whence all this information is furnished, and as we know well that nothing reaches the ears of foreigners in Japan, except what is specially allowed to transpire, it is competent for us to doubt whether the facts stated have not been prepared for foreign circulation, and to serve a political object. True or not, the matter could not have transpired without permission, and as a most important political object is to be served by it, the meaning of the proceeding is very clear to us if it be true, and the object of the fiction plain if it be only a concocted report. That the facts have been deliberately supplied to the *Herald* by the order or permission of the Japanese authorities; will not be doubted when the complete system of secrecy at work in that country is considered. The object sought to be attained is clear enough. If the treaties are to be repudiated, it will be, if not necessary, at least convenient, to affirm that they were made altogether out of the Emperor's knowledge; and of this no better proof could be afforded that the punishment of those who were cognisant of what was going on while the treaties were being negotiated. The present, therefore, is an important step towards denying all share or complicity, on the Emperor's part, in the opening of foreign relations. We quote from the proscription-list, the following:—

5. Hota Bittjou no-Kami—of the province of Simosa—a Daimio—having 11,000 Kokus (or say £7,040) of territory. He has been one of the 24 members of the Mikado's Council at the Court of the Tycoon, and was Second Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1858. He also is accused of mal-administration of his office in connexion with foreigners, and that he did not properly report to the Emperor the very important business done with the Ministers of foreign countries. That he acted with precipitancy, and without judgment, and without the knowledge of the Emperor; his sentence is degradation and close arrest.

It is of equal significance to us whether these arrests and degradations are real or pretended; they point in the direction of treaties about to be repudiated, and constitute another step in the anti-foreign movement, which was so openly begun in the evacuation of Yedo. We now learn that enormous numbers of Daimios, merchants, and all classes, are flocking to Miako, where building has begun on a large scale, likely to render the city in a little time nearly as large as Yedo. It may be noticed, however, that these steps may never been followed up by a declared attitude of hostility to foreigners, although they serve to mark an aversion to us of the strongest sort.

From Peking, there is no news whatever. Mr. Bruce's new policy of getting the Chinese authorities to do their own work, and keep order in their own country has just been practically illustrated at Whampoa, where, on account of one or two daring piratical attacks, the foreign residents recently desired that a gunboat should be permanently stationed. There was nothing unreasonable in the people of Whampoa wishing for the presence of a gunboat, but those vessels are not plentiful. Amoy and Swatow, like Hankow and Kiukiang, having only one gunboat between them. Besides, the maintenance of order at any port by means of vessels of war is not agreeable to the present British policy. In accordance with the latter, Mr. Consul Robertson wrote from Canton to state that he should request the native authorities to furnish better protection for the residents at Whampoa; the consequence of this request has been, as we just learn, that a Civil Magistrate and a military force have been stationed at the Whampoa anchorage, by the Chinese authorities.

From the Northern Ports, we have ceased to receive regular intelligence, communication being closed by the ice.

From Shanghae, all accounts are satisfactory. The country within the famous thirty-mile radius is showing signs of prosperity. Our troops at Shanghae have, as already reported, been busy with a survey of the whole district round about Shanghae; and this, we now learn, is completed so efficiently that our future movements, should any require to be made over the country surveyed, will be easy and rapid compared with what they were while we remained at the mercy of native guides, often ignorant, and possibly treacherous. Whatever may the be opinion as to neutrality so-called in distant quarters, only one opinion prevails at this moment in Shanghae, and that is, that British interference, so far as it went, has been of the utmost value to commerce and to humanity. This it is not easy to gainsay.

The rebels have not been heard of during the last fortnight otherwise than vaguely. A city called Changshoo, situated on the rebel frontier, about thirty miles inland, is said to have tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists, and to have been then occupied by an Imperial garrison; the same was the case with Fooshan, a nest of pirates. News having reached Shanghae that a large rebel force under Chung-wang was threatening the former city, an expedition consisting of 500 men was despatched from Sunkiang in the *Willamette*. On reaching their destination they saw rebels on the river bank, and, being without means for landing in such a difficult spot, they returned to Shanghae; such is the statement given in the *North-China Herald*. Another contemporary, the *Friend of China*, says that no expedition was ever sent from Sunkiang at all. This shows, at least, that the movements of troops are not made very public to the residents of Shanghae. The *Friend* alleges a combination, on various parts, to puff the Ward force now that it is commanded by a British officer, and to maintain its reputation for activity and usefulness. We stated in our last issue that a native coadjutor had been appointed to share the command of the Ward Corps with General Holland; his name is Lee-ai-dong. It is doubtful whether such division of command is not likely to do more harm rather than good. Lee-ai-dong goes by the name of the fighting colonel, which reminds us that running away rather than fighting is the quality in which the general run of Chinese colonels excel. This change in the Ward force is looked upon with a favourable eye by a writer in the *North-China Herald*; he attributes it to Mandarin jealousy, and a desire that there should be some check upon foreigners in the administration of the Corps' affairs. There exists fear also, lest foreign officers should gain such popularity among the men as would lead to Chinese authority being altogether despised and set at naught. The writer in our contemporary's columns, urging the idea that this feeling prompted the treatment which General Burgevine received, says that, in the confusion which ensued, they gained all their ends, and that Mandarin prestige has now, at least nominally, been re-established by the appointment of Lee-ai-dong to a share in the command. He then adds:—

We hope the Prince Kung will not be sufficiently blind to Imperial interests to allow the selfish and narrow-minded policy of his subordinates to be carried out. Mr. Bruce spoke highly of the Ward force in a despatch penned at the commencement of the current year, and we hope he will not allow it to be crushed in the bud just as it is beginning to assume proportions which will enable it to become more broadly useful than hitherto. The fear sometimes expressed lest we should be teaching Chinamen to fight against ourselves is frivolous in the extreme. They would be more likely to follow their European leaders against their own countrymen if a war broke out. Even if they turned on us, their discipline, however efficacious against rebel hordes, would not enable them to stand before the British bayonet or give them courage to face the "rotten shot" which enables them to overcome their present opponents so easily.

From Hankow, we learn that matters go on smoothly, since the Custom House was opened on the 1st ultimo. There is not much trade in the port at present, as the season does not begin until May. All is quiet in the province.

We learn from Ningpo, that the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the London Mission, died on the 2d instant, from the effects of falling from his horse into a canal, while crossing a dilapidated stone bridge. He was much respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances: his loss will be deeply felt by those who came within the sphere of his labours.

We gave, in last issue, the imperfect intelligence then to hand regarding an attack upon Shaou-shing, an important rebel city about ninety miles from Ningpo. The besiegers were the Franco-Chinese force under the command of Lieutenant Lebrethon. The attack was so far successful that the men were scaling the walls, when an untoward accident occurred which caused the besiegers to desist, and retire. Something had gone wrong with a gun, and Lebrethon, with three other Europeans (the only other foreigners connected with the force) grouped round it to see what was the matter: the gun burst and killed all the four. Considering the confidence the Chinese have in their foreign leaders, the courage which is imparted to them by the conduct of those men, and their own superstitious belief in omens, their immediate retreat need not surprise us; it is only to be feared that they have suffered more heavily than has been reported.

From Fuhchau, Amoy, and Swatow, there are no news of importance.

We learn from Canton, that a curious arrest has taken place in the city, in the person of an individual who was formerly a partner in a piracy with the lately executed scoundrel, Chung-shun, and who had forged a pretended order, purporting to emanate from the Viceroy, commissioning him to confiscate Chung-shun's property. He had already extorted considerable sums by holding this warrant *in terrorem* over the heads of some of the shopkeepers at Canton and Fatshan. The greater part of the known property of Chung-shun has already been legitimately confiscated; and the forger with his associates will probably be executed as well.

We also learn that workmen are actively employed in commencing the repairs of the Shameen river wall.

The authorities at Manila, pursuant to orders from Madrid, have resumed the monthly aucrion sales of manufactured tobacco for exportation to foreign countries. A notification of the fact appears in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

THE GOVERNOR IMPEACHED.

THE following are the charges brought against Sir Hercules Robinson, by Mr. Murrow, the editor of the *Daily Press* newspaper, but which Sir Hercules has explained to the Duke of Newcastle's satisfaction:—

First.—With having convened secret meetings of the Legislative Council, whereat money was voted for his own behoof.

Second.—With having suppressed, both from H. M. Government and the public, three Annual Reports of the Colonial Surgeon, because of the exposure they conveyed of the mismanagement of municipal and sanatory affairs: and further, with having intimidated the Colonial Surgeon into indicting reports for publication, of a very different tendency from the original documents.

Third.—With having broken faith with me in the publication of Caldwell's so-called defence. When that voluminous, discursive, and irrelevant document was brought before the Council, the Chief Justice stated that he had read it through, that it was not entitled to the appellation of a defence, being nothing less than virulent and scurrilous abuse of his accusers, and totally unfit for publication—indeed the Government would render themselves liable to a prosecution for libel if they did publish it. The document was then placed in the hands of the clerk, who proceeded to read it. How long he read I cannot say, for I went to sleep, a refreshment I sometimes stand greatly in need of. I was awoke by the Governor's voice, or possibly by the clerk stopping reading. I found every one unconnected with the Council had left the room but myself. The Council was in a dilemma. The Chief Justice adhered to the opinion that publication of the *defence* was out of the question. The Governor proposed that the libellous parts should be expunged. The Chief Justice rejoined that that would involve the entire *defence*. The whole Council agreed that it would have a bad appearance if the so-called defence were rejected. I then rose and stated, that in so far as I was concerned, I was perfectly indifferent as to what the culprit might say about me; and if the Governor would allow me to add a refutation of myself to the *defence*, I had no objection to it going to the public as it was. I had no idea until afterwards that abuse of me so entirely pervaded the document. My offer solved the difficulty, and the *defence* was ordered to be printed.

This occurred in June; a printed copy of Caldwell's *defence* was supplied me, I think in August, and I fully admit that I might have procured the documents necessary for the rebuttal of the abuse levelled at me, sooner than I did. But being an over-worked man, I have fallen into the habit of never doing anything until I feel compelled; and under the circumstances I have stated, expecting to receive notice from the Governor as to when my refutation would be required, I deferred the matter until I should receive such notice, under the conviction that the so-styled defence of the culprit could not be published without my rejoinder. That notice I never received. Hearing casually in December that the publication of the Minutes of the Enquiry was being hurried, I applied to the Governor for two days' time to prepare my refutation, which would have allowed ample time for its insertion in the Report. This request His Excellency refused, and thus I stand grossly libelled and scandaled in the Report.

This is my last charge against Sir Hercules Robinson. If it should hereafter be found that His Excellency has taken advantage of Caldwell's groundless abuse of me to gratify his unaccountable hostility to the press, I must be excused for throwing myself upon the honor of your grace for protection and redress.

Whatever my motives were in laying the charges I did against Caldwell, I was invited by Government and challenged by him to do so. At great personal inconvenience and annoyance, I did the State a signal service, and I am constrained to believe that even common courtesy, to say nothing of ordinary integrity, should have dictated a more becoming return than the course of conduct adopted towards me which I have just related.

Why was not Mr Murrow allowed to add what he call "a refutation of myself?"

He is always refuting himself, and would have done so in this case, we dare say.—*China Mail, Feb.* 5.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

(From the China Overland Trade Report, Feb. 14.)

IMPORTS.

OPIUM.—HONGKONG.—The supplies during the past fortnight have been the cargoes of the steamers *Reiver* and *Columbian*, the former from Calcutta with about 2,860 chests of Bengal drug, and the latter from Bombay with about 2,770 chests of Malwa.

Patna.—Since the issue of last report dated the 31st ultimo, there has hardly been any change in the price of last season's drug, though it continued in fair request for about four or five days; since then it has gradually advanced to a good demand. Sales having been made as high as $690 to $700 per chest, and even at these rates it is not easily to be procured; the stock appears to be quite exhausted and none in first hands. The *Reiver*, arrived on the morning of the 10th instant, and though bringing a very full supply for this place, yet the demand keeps pace with it. The market opened for the *New* drug at $630 to $632½ and at which sales to some extent are reported to have been made, and touching as low as $627½, it has, however fully recovered itself, and may at present be quoted at $632½ to $635 cash, and $640 to $642½ on time. Business is likely to be suspended after the 18th current owing to the Chinese New Year, but a good demand is generally expected on the resumption of trade, in which case higher rates may be anticipated.

Benares.—Has fluctuated for a few days $2½ to $5 a chest, but has gradually advanced to a demand comparatively with Patna; the stock is very small. Present quotations about $655 to $660 for *Old* with an upward tendency. *New* opened at $617½ and declined to $610—but is better now by about $5 to $7½ a chest, with a disposition to advance.

Malwa.—Has continued in good demand, fluctuating $5 to $10 a picul. The *Columbian*, arrived on the night of the 10th though with a much larger quantity than was expected, but it did not effect the market much; it appears some transactions were made at $667½, but holders shewing firmness in anticipation of short supplies, and a large portion of the drug being limited it has advanced by about $7½ to a good demand, both on the part of Chinese and foreigners: it may this day be quoted at $675 for first quality drug; better rates may be looked for on a fair resumption of business.

Course of the market, for the past fortnight.

Date.	Patna.	Benares.	Malwa.
Feb. 1	$662½ a $665	$632½ a $635	$670 a $675
,, 2	662½ a 665	632½ a 635	670 a 672½
,, 3	665 a 667½	637½ a ...	670 a 672½
,, 4	662½ a 665	630 a 632½	670 a 672½
,, 5	665 a 667½	635 a 637½	670 a 672½
,, 6	675 a 677½	645 a 647½	670 a 675
,, 7	677½ a 680	650 a 652½	675 a 680
,, 8	677½ a 680	650 a 652½	675 a 680
,, 9	680 a 682½	650 a 652½	675 a 680
,, 10	680 a 682½	640 a 650	667½ a 672½
,, 11	685 a 690	650 a 655	667½ a 670
,, 12	685 a 690	650 a 655	672½ a 675
,, 13	690 a 700	655 a 660	672½ a 675

SHANGHI.—*Malwa*.—The prices of this drug was ruling 525, to 530 after last report. The mail steamer *Ganges* arrived on the 30th ultimo, with 1,362 chest when the native dealers were anxious to purchase at lower prices, but the holders were very firm and consequently the price advanced to taels 535 which is the present quotation.

Patna.—There has been no demand for this article since last report, and the price has receded to taels 515 to 520 the present quotation.

The supplies of the fortnight have been 1,823 chests Malwa and 225 ditto Patna; the deliveries for same period 1,233 chests Malwa and 190 ditto Patna—the estimated stocks on the 6th inst. being 3,220 chests of the former and 435 ditto of the latter.

FOOCHOW.—Business closed—rates nominally $740 duty paid for both descriptions.

The following are the latest quotation:—

HONGKONG, 14th February.—Patna, old, $705 to $707½, new $640 to $642½. Benares, old, $660 to $665, new $617½ to $620. Malwa, $675 to $677½ Turkey, $520 nominal.

SHANGHAI, 7th February.—Malwa, 535 taels. Patna 575 to 520 taels.

EXCHANGE, BULLION, &c.

(From Sharp & Co.'s Circular.)

HONGKONG, *14th Feb.*, 1863.

Gold.—Notwithstanding the small importations during the fortnight the price of this bullion has continued low and the business has been limited to about a lakh of dollars worth. Rupees at 229 and 229½ being considered a more favourable remittance, the enquiry for gold has only arisen upon the withdrawal of sellers upon India from the market.

Silver.—No silver has come on from England or from California—and the importations coastwise have been less than usual, perhaps not exceeding in the whole a lakh. The value of Sycee has improved a little since our last.

Mexican Dollars.—The imports have been about six lakhs, say four from Europe and two from the Coast. Four lakhs have gone forward to Shanghai. The Shroff's have now discovered a new defect in the dollars Mexican of 1862. The milled edge, similar to the English shilling, is quite banished as unfit for good society—the recent arrivals although with a proper edge have been found to be about 1/32 part of an inch wider than the former; this they say disentitles them to premium. They all, however, seem to suit the Japanese and are bought up for that market.

Discount.—Money is not quite so tight. Banks discounting their own acceptances at nine per cent.

Exchange.—Shortly after the mail left some sales were made at 4*s*. 8¾*d*. A week since a considerable amount was placed at 4*s*. 9*d*., and subsequently some of the Banks have been drawing at the same figure. Both rupees and Bank sterling must be quoted lower at the close.

Note Issue.—Some interest has been excited in the bazaar amongst the Chinese during the last week by the government collectors refusing to receive the notes of the Agra and United Service Bank. It appears that the Agra Bank applied for a Supplemental Charter and subsequently upon the opinion of the highest legal authorities were induced to withdraw the application, and issue notes forthwith. These have been very well received and indeed sought after by the Chinese as a means of facilitating bullion operations. The hitch is evidently of a purely technical character—the Bank enjoying the highest confidence and its notes being unhesitatedly received by all the foreign community from whom the Chinese will quickly take their cue.

Exchange and Bullion.—Closing Quotations:—

On London, 6 months' sight, 4/2.
,, Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 228.
,, Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 228½.
,, Singapore, 15 days' sight, 2½ per cent prem.
,, Shanghai, 15 days' sight, 77½ tls.
,, Do 30 days' sight, 78 tls.
Discount 12 per cent. per annum.

English Bar Silver 17 dwts. *B.* American Bar Silver 997	4½ per cent. prem.
Sycee	3 per cent. prem.
Clean Mexicans	2 per cent. prem.
Gold Leaf	22.35 per tael.
Pekin Bar 98 touch	21.85 per tael.
Sovereigns	$4.40 each.

HANKOW.—On London at 6*m*. per 6/7½ per *tael*. On Shanghai 5 0/0 discount. Gold bars 15*t*. to 15*t*. 2*m*. 5 per tael weight, for 98 touch.

SHANGHAI.—Our Sterling business for the past fortnight has been limited by the scarcity of both money and produce. The rate opened at last quotation of 6/3¼, and though buyers at first tried to force better terms they were ultimately obliged to yield, the supply of Bills being limited. Banks have been open to draw freely, but there has been little demand for this class of paper.

In Rupee Drafts the amount of transactions has not been large, the rate has been steady at 301.

On Hongkong there has been little demand, and sellers have been obliged to yield to higher rates than advices from the south warranted.

The price of Mexican dollars has not much fluctuated, and 77 has been about the average of quotations, the rate, however, is very sensitive.

For Carolus Dollars there is not at present any enquiry.

On London.—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 6*s*. 2½*d*. to 6*s*. 3¾*d*. per tael. First Class Credits 6 months sight, 6*s*. 3¼*d*. per tael. Documentary and other Bills 6 months' sight, 6*s*. 3½*d*. per tael.

On Calcutta.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, Rs. 301 per 100 taels.

On Bombay.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, Rs. 301 per 100 taels.

On Hongkong.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, 24 per cent discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 25½ per cent discount.

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98½ touch, taels 164.00 per 10 tael Shanghai weight.

Gold Leaf.—Taels 165.00 per 10 taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111,75 sh. taels, per 100 taels. Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—Taels 77.

Carolus Dollars.—$108 per 100 taels.

Copper Cash.—1,400 per tael.

YOKOHAMA.—Drafts on Shanghai 2½ per cent. discount in Mexican, and 82½ taels.

MANILA.—The rate for 6 months' Bank Drafts, has advanced to 4/7.—On Hongkong and Amoy there is little doing, at 3 per cent. 5 per cent. respectively, for 30 days' drafts.

TONNAGE.—At the present moment there is very little doing owing to the approach of the holidays, when business of all kinds is suspended by the Chinese. Prospects, however, are good. To Great Britian ships are wanted for both tea and cotton. To New York there is a good deal of produce offering. To California large shipments are going forward and many vessels will be still required, especially as emigration thence will soon commence. There will be a good coast business done upon the opening of the Northern ports, especially if produce comes forward. But the greatest employment that may be expected is the rice trade. The article is advancing at all the ports, and upon the resumption of business a large business will be done.

Under all these circumstances, the prospects for shipping may be deemed unusually bright.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

The freight market during the past fortnight has not been very animated. The arrival of the *Donnai*, with instructions to buy cotton for the Liverpool market, created a little more excitement, and one or two charters were negotiated at medium figures. The regular traders between this and the United Kingdom are not anxious to proceed there at present, preferring to make a trip to the Rice Ports, returning to these waters in time for the new teas at Foochow, when it is anticipated freights will be plentiful and high. Very high figures are demanded for Australia and California, beyond charterer's limits; and though tonnage is wanted for both places, but little has been done. The near approach of the Chinese holidays has also had its effect upon freights, very few Hongs operating at present. For this reason there is little doing for the Coast ports. At Amoy and Foochow, a moderate demand prevails. At Shanghai little will be done until after New Year. At Manila, tonnage is abundant and freights low. For the Rice Ports, little or nothing doing. We quote the following settlements:—

Great Britain.

Foam, Brit. ship, 628 tons, to Liverpool with Cotton, £3.10 per ton.

Minerva, Ham. barque, 245 tons, to London, at £3 12.6 per ton.

Kosmos, Ham. barque, 320 tons, to London, at £3.15 per ton.

John Banfield, Brit. barque, 528 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £4 per ton.

Rachel, Brit. barque, 563 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £4 per ton.

United States.

Lota, Brit. barque, 475 tons, on the berth, hence to San Francisco, at $8 per ton.

CASUALTIES.

Two more vessels on the Pratas!!!

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "ARDVILLE."—The British barque *Ardville*, Capt. Williamson, left Hongkong on Thursday, 29th January, bound to San Francisco. At 7 P. M. same day the pilot left outside the Ly-ee-moon Pass. She was then heading S. E. but between that time and the following morning, she broke off to S. S. E. under double reefed topsails. At noon on 30th tacked to the Northwards and stood on until 10 P. M. During the night the ship headed N. N. E. and she fetched about the centre of the Lamma. Tacked to the S. E. at noon on 31st, when the Lamma bore N. N. W. ½ W. distance 60 miles. The ship made a S. E. ½ S. course during the night and until 3 A. M. on 1st February, when she headed up S. S. E. making a S. E. course, the ship under double reefs. A good look out was kept, and nothing was seen or board, the Pratas supposed to bear N. N. E. distance seventy miles. At a quarter to five she suddenly struck the ground; after one bump she surged ahead her own length and struck again heavily, she continued bumping heavily, so much so that the masts were cut away to ease her. Even then no signs of the shoal were visible until the day dawned, when the whiteness of the water denoted it. The ship was found to be on the N. N. W. edge of the shoal

The fall of the masts completely destroyed two of the boats; the life boat was lowered and the second mate and one man got into her to keep her clear of the ship's side, but by some accident the painter, was cut or broke and the boat went adrift with the two men in her; only a sixteen feet boat now remained; she was quickly got out and the Captain, his wife, child, three men and the Chinese interpreter got into her. Pulled through the centre of the shoal, in the dark, hoping to fall in with some Chinese craft. Daylight broke well, and a fleet of junks some fifty or sixty were seen, under all sail making for the wreck, and seventeen pulling boats skirting the edge of the shoal steering in the same direction.

They were all amply armed and provided with implements requisite for the trade they appeared chiefly to be used to—namely wrecking. The Captain's boat hailed the first junk, which immediately rounded to, and took them on board. The junk people forced the Captain to make an agreement with them, to proceed to the wreck and save all life and property possible for the sum of $2,000. They proceeded to the ship (say betwen six and seven) and anchored. The ship was hard and fast and standing nearly upright—not then being bilged. Two of the boat's crew who were with the Captain were allowed to go on board, but the Captain was detained. The work of destruction on the part of the wreckers had commenced in earnest, and they would not permit any private property to be retained, even the clothes of the Captain's wife and child were refused them. They turned all the crew out of the ship, but would not allow the Chinese passengers (one hundred and fifty in number) to get into their junk. After receiving all the crew, the junk made for the centre of the shoal, where the fleet say sixty had brought up—and there she also anchored. The wrecking still went on, and at 9 A.M. the decks were ripped up. About this hour the second mate and man who had gone adrift, in the life boat arrived at the wreck, and found the Chinese passengers, drinking ale and porter, on the small part of the poop deck remaining—procured two bottles from them and returned to the junk, which brought him up. The Captain had sent to this junk thinking the second mate might be there seeing the junk coming up from to leeward. The boat belonging to the junk the captain was in was kept constantly plying to and from the junk and the wreck, and about thirty passengers managed in some way to get away in her.

Capt. Williamson made an arrangement with the junk people, which had saved the second mate to bring the Chinese passengers to Hongkong. They have all arrived safely. In the Captain's junk were eight men, who had made themselves very conspicuous in wrecking. Two of these put on the Captain's clothes, and wore them before his face—a third threatened the steward with an axe for attempting to save a few necessaries for Mrs. Williamson. These have been arrested, but the Magistrates deemed it prudent to recommend Capt. Williamson to withdraw the prosecution for very obvious reasons.

Two China boys who spoke a little "pidgun English" told the mate and crew on board the wreck that a double topsail yard large ship got on the shoal on Saturday, 31st ult., at 8 A.M. on the N. E. edge, and that she was from Hongkong bound to San Francisco. The Captain's junk had one of the upper topsail yards alongside when the Captain first went on board. She was said to have broken up in two or three hours.

Another vessel—coal laden with painted ports is represented by the Chinese. to have been lost, on the Pratas about a fortnight before the *Ardville*.

(We hear from a very good source that an American vessel passed the Pratas at 5.30 A.M. on Sunday morning and was in great danger of getting on shore, but managed to go clear.)

A Court of Enquiry was held at the Harbour Master's Office on 13th inst., respecting the loss of this vessel which resulted in Capt. Williamson being deprived of his certificate for the space of twelve months. He has, however, been placed in charge of the convict vessel *Royal Saxon*. The Chief Officer was severely repremanded.

LOSS OF THE "ELIZABETH."—The other vessel lost on the Pratas is the *Elizabeth*, a French barque, bound from Saigon to Hongkong with rice. She struck on 6th current, and shortly after became a total wreck. The crew have all arrived in safety. The vessel was under charter to proceed from here to France.

LOSS OF THE "RAPID."—The Danish ship *Rapid* of Hongkong, was lost in the Straits of Allas on the 9th Jan. The mate arrived here on the 12th Feb. *via* Manilla; the Captain and crew are on the Island of Lombock. After an extraordinary continuance of bad weather, the ship sprung a leak, which increased to such an extent, that the ship had to be beached.

LOCAL.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION ANNUAL MEETING AND SOIREE, which was announced to take place to-morrow, Tuesday the 10th instant, has been postponed till Tuesday the 17th, when it will take place in the Town Hall.

THE following Passengers proceeded on Saturday last to England by the ship *Walmer Castle*:—

Captain Turner, 28th Foot; Lieut. Lodge, Royal Artillery and seventy-four Invalids, three women and five children of different Regiments.

THE AMERICAN APPLES for sale at the Ice House are pronounced first-rate by our establishment, which was presented with a sample by Mr. Moore, but their opinion is quite disinterested, and we recommend them to the public accordingly.

SALE OF FANCY WORK.—A sale of fancy work, toys and useful articles, lately received from England, will take place at the General Assembly's Institution, Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, to-morrow, the 10th, and on Wednesday, the 11th instant, on behalf of the Church of Scotland Mission.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS give their third performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when entirely a new programme will be gone through. As on the last occasion, many of the seats in the dress circle have been already engaged, and intending visitors to this place of public amusement will do well to secure the remaining seats.

A CORRECTION.—In our notice of the opening of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zoroastrian College, we mentioned that the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee subscribed the sum of four thousand Rupees, whereas the amount was forty thousand Rupees.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell's lecture on the "Rise and Fall of Portuguese Dominion in India," in connexion with the Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered at the Town Hall this evening at eight o'clock.

MUCH astonishment is expressed that the men from the vessels-of-war in the harbour should be allowed to come ashore on the Sabbath, and alarm and annoy the citizens by their disorderly conduct.—*Bombay Guardian, March* 7.

WE are happy to mention the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, missionary of the Established Church of Scotland, in Bombay. Mr. Forbes was for some time in connection with the Madras Mission of the same body. The Bombay Mission has been without an ordained missionary, since the departure of the Rev. Mr. Sherriff, whose state of health is not such as to allow of his return to India. We have also to mention the arrival of Miss Lumsden, to labour in connection with the same Mission as Superintendent of the Girls' Schools.

We have further the pleasure of announcing the arrival of a reinforcement for the American Mission in this Presidency, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Munger, Ballantine, and Bruce, and their wives, and Miss Abbott. Mr. Munger, as our readers are well aware, returns to resume the labour of many years; it being nearly thirty years since he first landed in Bombay. Mr. Ballantine is a nephew of the Rev. H. Ballantine, of Ahmednuggur.

We have also the satisfaction of reporting the ordination by the Bishop of Bombay, last Sabbath, of Messrs. Kirk, Prentice, and Lugard, missionaries of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. This Society has now (including the Rev. C. Gilder) four missionaries stationed in Bombay.

We commend all these to the prayers of our readers, that they may have an abundant entrance into the work of their choice, and be long spared to prosecute it.

It is hoped that the Rev. Messrs. Hazen and Wood, of the American Mission, now in America, will return in the course of the present year.—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 7th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair; S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot wind; light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; S.W. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine. Ther. 80. Bar. 30.11.
PAUMBEN.—Fair; light northerly winds. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool.

THE CASE OF CALVERT AND TANNER.

A CASE of considerable importance to the mercantile community, has recently been decided in the High Court of Bombay. It was an action brought by Messrs. Calvert & Co., of Manchester, against Messrs. Tanner & Co., of Bombay. It appeared on the trial that a London firm, Von Jasmund & Co., purchased goods from Messrs. Calvert & Co., giving their acceptances at six months' date. Before the bills matured, in June 1861 Von Jasmund and Co., being unable to provide the funds to meet them, requested Calvert & Co., to renew the drafts, upon the understanding that the proceeds of the sale of these goods, then in Bombay, should be subject to their order. The renewal was arranged, and the goods having in the meantime been shipped to Messrs. Tanner & Co., on shipper's account, that firm were instructed by Von Jasmund & Co., in the following letter, to remit the proceeds to Calvert & Co.:—

MANCHESTER, 13*th June* 1861.

MESSRS. JOHN TANNER & Co., Bombay.

Referring to our shipment of piece goods per *Moskwa*, we have now to request you to remit the proceeds of the same, say 270 packages cotton piece goods, marked as follows: J. T. & Co., dlrs. 41 to 310, to the Union Bank of Manchester, of Messrs. Robert R. Calvert and Co., of that city, to retire our acceptances to them, drawn against the abovenamed goods.

V. JASMUND & Co.

Mr. Tanner, who was then in London, having been shown the letter before it was despatched or the copy of it, at the request of Von Jasmund & Co., appended to it the following memorandum—"Seen, 8th June, and copy of the above will be forwarded by the next mail to my firm at Bombay for compliance." The decision of the Judge was based entirely upon this memorandum.

Von Jasmund & Co., had drawn against the shipment upon Tanner & Co., without the knowledge of Calvert & Co., but surely Mr. Tanner must have known the fact when he wrote the memo. referred to, and the question is simply whether he intended by that memo. that his firm should pay over any balance remaining from proceeds of the goods, after the bills and the charges upon the goods had been paid, or whether he engaged to pay the whole proceeds of the goods less charges and irrespective of the bills. The memo. itself certainly implies the former, and as Messrs. Calvert & Co., knew nothing of the bills that had been drawn, they must have supposed that such was intended.

How, we would ask, could the proceeds serve to retire the acceptances if the amount of the bills drawn was to be first deducted? The profits of the shipments would, it is to be presumed, have paid the freight charges, &c. &c., but would hardly cover the two-thirds advance also. This must have been, or should have been, evident to Mr. Tanner when he read the letter addressed to his firm, which it is supposed he did when he assured their compliance with it; and he was clearly in fault for not specifying in his memorandum that he would pay over any balance of the proceeds remaining after payment of charges and the lien which his firm held upon the goods referred to in the letter of Von Jasmund & Co. The decision is, we believe, strictly just as regards the legal and we may say commercial rendering of the word "proceeds." Calvert & Co., having no information as regards the drafts made upon Tanner & Co., by Von Jasmund & Co., may be fairly held to suppose that the proceeds would be remitted less the charges only. The judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 13,715 with interest, was therefore, we think, perfectly equitable, and if such a case were tried either before a Tribunal of Commerce in France or by a special jury in England, we believe, that the verdict would under the circumstances be the same.—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb.* 28.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Bhugwan Jogee was charged with having in his shop in the Fish Bazar street a false public measure without satisfactory excuse, he being a retail dealer in grain.

A police peon stated that on Friday last at about nine A.M., he heard a cry and went to prisoner's shop, and observed there a police peon and the prisoner, each pulling a measure (pylee). Witness measured the pylee, and found it to be one tipree short. It was measured in presence of Mr. Edgington.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Hitchcock.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner ten rupees.

SUSPECTED BY THE POLICE.—Gungia Dajee, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of betel-nut, which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, from Ruttonsee Goculdass, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

The stolen property was found in defendant's possession on Thursday last. When he was questioned by a police peon, how he came to be possessed of the same, he (prisoner) did not satisfactorily answer.

Prisoner who is a cartman, stated in defence, that his cart was loaded with bags of betel-nut. When the cart was unloaded some betel-nuts remained in it; and he kept them for the purpose of eating.

The Magistrate stated that there was nothing to show that the defendant had stolen the property and therefore discharged him with a caution.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—7TH MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—George King was placed at the bar this day, on a charge of stealing the sum of seventy-five rupees, two two-shilling pieces, one-half pound and one small bag of the aggregate value of three rupees, the property of Mr. Richard Noble.

Mr. Wood stated,—I am a Constable of police, and live in Grant Road. On Saturday the twenty-eighth of February last between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon, when I was in Duncan road, the prosecutor Noble reported to me the theft, in the Shamrock Tavern. I went to that tavern, made enquiries and examined the place. I found that a plank had been removed from the wooden partition at the back of the bar-room close to a cash box. I saw the lighter bag now produced lying on the table in the front room. On the same day between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the prisoner at the bar, George King was brought to my quarters by the prosecutor. I asked the prisoner what he had done with the money he had stolen. He took from his right hand trousers pocket seven rupees and two annas which he handed to me, saying that, that was all the money he had got. I searched his person and found suspended by a string round his neck the darker colored bag now produced, which was hanging down his back. I took possession of the bag and found that it contained twenty rupees. The prosecutor identified the bag as one of those stolen from his cash box. The prisoner then in the presence of the prosecutor and the Parsee proprietor of the tavern detailed the manner in which he had committed the theft. I sent the prisoner to the chowkee, and kept the money found in his possession.

The Magistrate administered the usual caution to the prisoner, who said he had nothing to say in this Court, and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT.—Furrey Hajee Mahomed, Fuckee Mahomed Ally, Sulman Ahmed and Hoossein Hajee Cazum, were placed at the bar charged with stealing certain articles of the value of one thousand and five hundred rupees, the property of Meerza Mahomed Khan the Persian Consul. The first two prisoners committed the theft, and the other two received the stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen.

Mehedi Cooli Mahomed Sheriff Khan on being sworn, stated,—I am in the employ of the Persian Consul General, and I live in his house in Baboola Tank road. I have the charge of all the property in the house. I know the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2. The prisoner No. 1 was in the Consul General's service as Sundookdar, or wardrobe-keeper. He had charge of his clothes and other property. The prisoner No. 2 is in the service of the Consul General's first assistant. Both these prisoners lived on the Consul General's premises. I do not know the prisoners Nos. 3 and 4. On the morning of Saturday last, about half-past five o'clock, when I was at morning prayer, the prisoner No. 1 called out to me that a theft had been committed in the "Sandook khana," which is a room on the ground floor where a box containing the Consul's clothes is kept. I immediately went into the Sandook khana with the prisoner No. 1, and two other servants. The prisoner No. 1 shewed me a box in which, he said, he had placed seven Cashmere shawls, which were missing, also four cloaks, one coat, and the gold head of a hooka, all of which he said were missing. These articles were altogether of the value of about one thousand and five hundred. The prisoner No. 1 said that these articles were on the top of the box, and that he had seen them there on the previous night. The doors of the Sandook khana are always kept secured, and it was in the sole charge of the prisoner No. 1 who kept the key. He had the key of the padlock, which, he said, had been broken from the door. We searched for the padlock, but did not find it. I reported the theft to the consul, who sent Meerza Ali Acbar Moonshee to give information of the theft to the police. A European and native police officers came there, and made enquiries. The consul in my presence asked the prisoner. No. 1 where he was when the theft was committed. The prisoner No. 1 said that he had gone out. The prisoner No. 2 was present, and also said that he was out with the prisoner No. 1. The police officers then arrested those two prisoners No. 1 and 2 while the police officers were making enquiry, a police sepoy and a bungy brought a bundle into the compound. The bundle was opened, and I saw that it contained the two cloaks now produced, being two of those stolen from the Sandook khana, and a saddle cover, also stolen from the Sandook khana. The prisoner No. 1 said that he had left the stolen articles aforesaid on the top of the box wrapped in the saddle cover. The police officers took away the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with the property recovered. On the following day, Sunday, at two o'clock, I saw the prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 at the Omercarry police station. Three days before the theft, I saw the said shawls and other clothes in the Sandook khana. The gold hooka head was in use, and I saw it on the day before the discovery of the theft. It was in the charge of another man, named Husson Ali. The name of the Persian General Consul is Meerza Mahomed Ali Khan, and I have been in his service about fourteen months.

Syed Mahomed deposed,—I am a Police Ramoosee. I do duty at the residence of the Persian Consul in Baboola Tank road. I know the prisoners No. 1 and 2, I do not know the prisoner Nos. 3 and 4. On the fourteenth of last month, on a Friday about ten o'clock at night I was on duty at the gate of the compound. I was siting on the bench at the gate taking my meal. The gate was closed, but the wicket was open. At that time I saw the prisoner No. 1 come to the gate from the direction of the cook room and stables. He had a bundle under his arm. I saw him leave the compound gate with the bundle. As he was passing out I asked him what he had in the bundle under his arm. He said that the bundle contained his clothes, and that he intended to dress outside. The bundle was tied tight, and was small. The prisoner No. 2 then came from the direction of the bungalow and passed out. At three o'clock in the morning, I saw the prisoner No. 1 come to me. He came over the wall in front. He said that he had come by that way because I did not open the gate. The prisoner No. 2 came at eight o'clock after daybreak. After the prisoner No. 1 came home, I saw him open the door of the Sandook khana on two occasions, but I did not see him take any thing out of the room. After daybreak at six o'clock, the prisoner No. 1 came to me and said, that a theft had been committed in the bungalow. He requested that I would not say that he had been out during the previous night, I went with him to the Sundook khana, and found that the lock was uninjured. The Consul came there, and examined the room, and I told him what I had seen as before stated. Police officers came there and made enquires.

The Magistrate remanded the case for further investigation until this day (Monday.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EXPLANATION from the Post Master General of Bombay, on the complaint of the Editor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, that Overland Summaries were not despatched to his address or sent in the Meerut Post Office Packet which contained overland letters.

No. 622 OF 1863.

Dated, 2nd March 1863.

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL, BOMBAY,
TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

In reply to docket No. 231 of 19th ultimo, begs to forward copy of a report No. 127 of 2nd March 1863, sent to the Director General of the Post Office in reference to the complaint of the Editor of the *Mofussilite*.

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.

No. 127 OF 1863.

TO G. PATON, ESQ.,
Director General of the Post Office in India.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, No. 3415 of 10th ultimo, and accompanying extract from the *Mofussilite* paper, dated 3rd February, 1863.

2. The complaint of the Editor of that paper is in substance, that Overland Summaries were not despatched to his address or sent in the Meerut Post Office packet which contained overland letters, and that the omission has become systematic in the Bombay Post Office.

3. I find on enquiry that the exact contrary is the case and that the Post Master of Bombay is exonerated from all fault in the matter.

4. I have examined the letter bills of the Bombay Post Office, the contents of which have been acknowledged at Meerut, and in both the instances alluded to by the Editor of the *Mofussilite*, two overland papers are entered as having been sent to, and received at Meerut, along with the overland letters.

5. I am also personally aware that the Post Master of Bombay (Mr. Beauvois) acts upon every possible occasion in accordance with your known sentiments, and my own in respect to the reasonable concession that the press in the interest of the public have some claim to receive and do receive from the Postal Department in Bombay.

6. It is known to me though not perhaps generally, that Mr. Beauvois supplies either from his own sources or mine copies of Overland Summaries to the Editor of the *Mofussilite* paper, on occasions when the steamers arrive so close upon train hours that it would be utterly impossible from the Bombay Post Office establishment or any establishment in the world to select individual papers from the large heaps that arrive, and when the newspaper agents are unable to post copies which they themselves do not receive.

7. The mishap that actually occurred on the occasion complained of by the editor of the *Mofussilite* was that the packet containing Overland letters and the Summaries referred to for the station of Meerut, did not reach that Post Office at the same early date as the "sorting" packet that contained letters for stations dependent upon and beyond Meerut.

8. This has occurred in two instances from the sheer stupidity either of the Post Master or Mail Agent at the terminal Post Office of the Railway.

9. The Overland Mail bags in which packets for several stations are placed, have in addition to their addresses, wooden labels attached on which are branded in large characters the name of the station in consecutive number and the distinguishing word "express" and there ought to be no room for any blundering or mistake whatever.

10. The Post Master was in addition to the above, written to and warned to take the greatest care that the simple and intelligible rule of despatching the express begs according to their consecutive numbers was not departed from.

11. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, the Agra bag marked No. 4 in which the Meerut packet was placed, was unfortunately incorrectly despatched.

12. I have ordered the removal of the officer in fault and will in future send a clerk to accompany the Overland express packets to the Railway terminus to see that they leave it at the same time and in proper order.—I have, &c.,

E. IMPEY,
Postmaster General.

Bombay P. M. General's Office, 2nd March 1863.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

7 Withul Mahadew Burray *vs.* E. C. Beale.
12 Shah Purbhoodass Moolchund *vs.* Thucker Khemjee Cawnjee.
14 Esmail bin Sumsoodeen and another *vs.* Goolachund Motteram and another.
16 Foong Achoo *vs.* Syed Mahomed Sallah.
18 Anabae widow, &c., *vs.* Gunputrao Vencajee.
22 Esmael Ahmed Moonsi *vs.* Hassum Mahomed Alli.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For final disposal of Suits.

195 Hema Khema and another *vs.* James Wilkinson and others.
204 Davidass Hurgovundass *vs.* Goculdass Pragjee.

Plea side of the late Supreme Court.

33 Gullabhoy Khanbhoy *vs.* Lalljee Hurichund. (Part heard.)
35 Samuel Corp and another *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla.
27 Shaik Tyeb Faizally *vs.* Dyalla Mathoora.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 5th March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE, LATE SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Ootumchund Manockchund, vs. Thucker Vusonjee Jewraj.

Mr. Bayley, on the instructions of Mr. Tyebjee, appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp with Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychund, appeared for defendant.

Mr. Justice Couch delivered judgment as follows:—

The plaintiff in this case is a Shroff at Baroda carrying on business in Bombay by his Moonim, and he seeks to recover from the defendant the sum of Rupees 3,082-1-8, being partly the amount paid by him in respect of certain time bargains in cotton entered into by him in his own name for the defendants, and partly commission and brokerage upon the transactions on the 27th November 1861. The plaintiff's Moonim received from the defendant the paper marked A, namely, "Shaw Ootumchund Manockchund written by Th. (Thacker) Vussonjee Jeewraj; to wit, I have agreed to receive through the broker Shah Narrottum Balakhi 50, namely, fifty candies of cotton at the rate of Rupees 178½, namely, one hundred and seventy-eight and a half. Do you be pleased to enter the same to my account. I have agreed with you for your commission for the same at Rs. 0-6-0 annas six for 1 candy, and the brokerage at 4 annas per cent. The lunar date the 11 Kartag Vad of S. 1918 (28th November 1861.) My own handwriting." And on the 28th October 1861 the paper marked B, namely. "To Shah Ootumchund Manockchund. Written by Vussonjee Jewraz; to wit, cotton candies 150 at the rate of Rs. 163 of the fixed time of the 15th Vaishakh Soodh (13th May 1862) has been sold through the broker Shah Narrottum Balakhi. Do you be pleased to enter the same. The lunar date the 12th Magsar Vud of S. 1918 (28th December, 1861) my own handwriting." And in pursuance of the dinctions contained in them, he, in the name of the plaintiff, entered into and signed contracts, one (C) for the delivery of 50 candies of Dholera cotton, and the others D, E, F, G, and H for the receipts of 150 candies. The terms of these contracts are "To Shah Ootamchund Manekchund. Written by Parikh Parbhudas Mulchand; to wit. I have agreed to deliver to you Dholera cotton candies 50, namely, fifty of the crop of Samvat 1918 (1861-62) As to the price thereof, it is agreed that it is to be delivered at the rate of Rs. 178-2-0, namely, rupees one hundred and seventy-eight and a half per candy, out of the same rebate at Rs. 3½ per cent including discount shall be deducted thereof. The fixed time (for the delivery) is from the 2nd of Vaishak Sud of Samvat 1918 (1st May 1862) to the 15th of Vaishakh Sud Samvat 1918 (13th of May 1862) within which it is agreed that it is to be delivered according to the rules of the new writing, on account of the earnest money for the same it is agreed that Rs. 250, namely two hundred and fifty are to be received. Credit is given for the interest at the rate of annas 8 eight per cent. Through the brokers Shah Goolabchund Rowchund and Narottamdass Bulakhidass, two persons. The 10th of Kartag Vad Samvat 1918. The day of the week Wednesday 27th November 1861."

(Signature, &c. as follows).

Written by Shah Parbhudas Mulchand, Cotton candies 50, namely fifty, it is agreed to be delivered according to the rules of the new writing. The handwriting of Bapoojee.

"To Shah Ootamchund Manekchund. Written by Shah Lalubhai Parbhudas. To wit. I have agreed to receive from you Dhollera cotton candies 25, namely, twenty-five of the crop of Samwat 1918 [1861-62]. As to the price thereof, it is agreed to be received at the rate of Rs. 163, namely, rupees one hundred and sixty-three, out of the same rebate at Rs. 3½ per cent including discount shall be deducted. The time fixed for the delivery thereof is from the 2nd of Vaishak Sud Samvat 1918 [1st May 1862] to the 15th of Vaishakh Sud of Sanvat 1918 [13th May 1862] within which it is agreed that it is to be received according to the rules of the new writing. On account of the earnest money for the same, it is agreed that Rs. 125, namely, one hundred and twenty-five are to be paid. Credit it is agreed to be taken in account for the interest at annas 8 eight per cent. Through the broker Shah Narotamdass Bulakhidass one person. Through 2 persons. The 11th of Magsar Vad Samvat 1918 [27th December 1861.]"

(Signature as follows):—

1. Parikh Lalubhai Parbhudas, Cotton candies 25 namely, twenty-five it has been agreed is received according to the rules of the writing. The handwriting of Chagandas.

The writing referred to as the new writing is read (J) to end of 8th clause and was signed by a great number of the Shroffs in Bombay or their representatives the material clauses are the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th clauses.

Clause fifth. "As to the dealings in cotton appertaining to the fixed periods that may take place the price of such residue of cotton as may remain to be delivered and received upon transfers being made and received reciprocally—on the expiration of the fixed periods and on (the cotton) being examined and got examined for the office people and for the undersigned, the assembly having met shall fix in conformity with the below written clauses, that is agreed to by and binding all."

Clause sixth. "Should any of the seizee (on) mundi people committing fraud increase or decrease the price then without directing attention to that price (but) directing attention to the Dholera cotton and Bhownuggur Europe prices, and along with that looking at the prices of all kinds of cotton in the market here the assembly are to fix the price. In order to tax that price, the assembly having met together at the counting house of Shah Amalkhchund Kosalchund and are to fix the price."

Clause seventh. "The trade appertaining to each fixed time is to go on till 6 o'clock in the evening of the time (F.) the argument for (C.) as much trade as may have taken place, the broker shall bring and deliver before the price is fixed. Should they not deliver (the same) then commission is to be duly received from the brokers.

Clause eighth. Within the period of eight days, after the expiration of the fixed period the assembly having met should they cause the price to be fixed at the first "meeting" it will be well obtained, in the same week "another meeting" is to be held. That price should be fixed by as many merchants as may be assembled thereat. That is (to be) agreed to by and binding (on all) (-nd) that (to be held as valid).

The contracts in question were within the third of the fixed time when the time for fixing the price a meeting was held at the place named which was attended by the representatives of all or nearly all the firms who signed the paper. Shillabbai Bagjee, the plaintiff's Moonim, said in cross-examinations, that all except one or two attended, but in examination he said that, all the persons who signed attended. The parties present were unable to agree as to the price to be fixed, and the meeting was adjourned from time to time until at the fifth meeting a committee was appointed by which after great deliberation, (It was said they were deliberating from 12 o'clock at night till 8 in the morning) the price was fixed at 186 Rupees per candy. The market price at that time was 235. In previous years the price had always been fixed at within 2 or 3 per cent. of the market price, but on this occasion the market price of cotton had risen so high that the committee appear to have been afraid that if they adopted it as a standard, the price would be fixed so high that it would not be paid, and 186 Rupees was adopted as being as much as could be got. Veerchund Deepchund is said by one of the witnesses to have found out this way of settling, and he in his evidence says they did not look to the increase of the market price but to the capability of people paying. We all looked, he says to the ability of the people to pay. The 3rd of the fixed period mentioned in the writing ended on the 13th of May 1861 and the meeting at which the price was so fixed was held on the 12th of June, and consequently considerable time after the expiration of the period mentioned in the 8th clause of the writing. In thus fixing the price according to the ability of the people to pay and not according to the then market price, the committee and the meeting by which their decision appears to have been adopted, disregarded the directions contained in the 6th clause by which they were required to direct attention to the Dholera and Bhownuggur Europe prices, and along with that looking at the prices of all kinds of cotton in the market at Bombay were to fix the price, but I cannot upon the evidence that has been given in the cause come to the conclusion that this was done from any dishonest or corrupt motives so as to render their decision liable to be set aside. Nor have they I think, in thus regarding the ability, of the people to pay acted so beyond their authority or exceeded their power as to render their decision liable to be set aside on that ground. The 6th clause does not require them to ascertain and fix the market price at Bombay, but they are to exercise a discretion, and looking at what is there mentioned they are to fix such a price as they shall consider fair for the settlement of the contracts. In my opinion they acted erroneously, but if they are to be considered as in the position of arbitrators their decision cannot for that reason be set aside or be treated as not binding the persons who made the contracts. The award of an arbitrator is binding though he make a mistake in point of law, unless the mistake appears upon the face of the award or possibly upon the face of another paper delivered with it. It is unnecessary to quote the numerous cases in this point. I will only refer to the case of *Faller v. Henwick*, 3 Common Bench Reports, 705 as showing how firmly the doctrine is established. The plaintiff paid the differences upon the contracts he had entered into for the defendant according to the price so fixed, and Rs. 2,967-99 the principal part of his claim in this action is what he so paid. Although the contracts were made by the plaintiff in his own name as between himself and the defendant, he was an agent and his rights against the defendant are to be considered as derived from such agency. He was employed by the defendant to make wagers for him upon the price of cotton. Such wagers are not illegal but by the Act 21 of 1848 they are made null and void, and no suit is to be allowed in any Court of Law or Equity for recovering any money alleged to be won on them. The plaintiff therefore could not be compelled to pay the money due upon the contracts and was under no obligation which the Court can recognise to do so. The Court would act in violation of the Law if it were to consider the plaintiff as under any such obligation and would be indirectly giving effect to that which is made null and void. If the defendant is to be considered, as having by the employment of the plaintiff to make the contract in his own name impliedly requested him to pay what should become payable upon it as has been held in the case of *Sim v. Harris* 4 Jur. N. S. 72 and *Inchbald v. Cockerill* 4 Jur. N. S. 693, it was competent for the defendant before the money was paid on any valid contract entered into by the plaintiff for the payment to withdraw such request and forbid the payment. The right of an agent upon the revocation of his authority to indemnity against any damage which may happen to him on account of the authority having been partly executed cannot extend to damage which he is not obliged to incur or to damages for the non-performance of a contract entered into by him which is null and void. It is therefore necessary to consider whether the defendant before the payment of the 2,967-99 was made, revoked the plaintiff's authority and forbade the payment. This is alleged to have been done by the document dated 20th May 1862 (No. 9). The plaintiff's Moonim denies that he received this paper and that he had any notice of countermand before he paid the money, but in this he is contradicted by the evidence of the defendant and Khimjee Kultow, and considering the manner in which the plaintiff's Moonim gave his evidence and his apparent determination to avoid, if possible, saying anything which might insure the plaintiff's case, I cannot believe him on this point and I think the paper was served upon him. The paper is in these terms (reads it). It was argued by Mr. Bayley on behalf of the defendant that this was not a countermand of the authority to pay, but only told the defendant not to deal any further and the terms are so vague that it is certainly capable of that construction, but I think I must look at the nature of the authority which had been conferred and the conduct of the plaintiff when the paper was served upon him. The authority given to the plaintiff was not a general authority to make time bargains in cotton for the defendant, but the defendant having made certain contracts through a broker, requested the plaintiff to enter them to the defendant's account and to become a party to them in his own name on the defendant's behalf which was done. It was unnecessary to forbid the plaintiff from making any further contracts as no authority had been given to him to do so and the periods fixed by the writing had expired, and I think the paper was intended by the defendant as a direction not to carry out the contracts and was so understood by the plaintiff's Moonim who, according to the evidence said when it was served upon him that he would not pay. The terms of such a paper must not be criticised too closely and that this was the intention of the defendant and the understanding of the plaintiff is probable from the fact of the handbill of the 9th of May 1862 having been circulated. I am therefore of opinion that the implied request which the defendant had given to the plaintiff to pay the money was withdrawn before the payment was made, and the plaintiff not being under any liability legal or equitable to make the payment cannot recover the money from the defendant. In this view of the case it is unnecessary for me to give an opinion as to the effect of the delay in fixing the price. It only remains to consider the other items of the plaintiff's claim 56-1-0 for commission and 58-3-88 for brokerage. His right to the latter which appeared to be a payment he had himself made was not disputed, but it was said that he was not entitled to the commission and I was referred to a case lately tried before the Chief Justice in which under similar circumstances the claim for commission was not allowed. The decision I understand proceeded upon the ground that the plaintiff had not run the risk or done that for which the commission was payable. I regret to be obliged to differ from the Chief Justice for whose opinion I entertain the greatest respect, but it appears to me that the plaintiff has done all that the commission was agreed to be paid for. He has entered into the contracts, and has incurred all the liability and run all the risk arising out of such contracts. The parties must be taken to have known the law and that the plaintiff could not incur any legal risk, and they ought not, I think, to be supposed to have agreed for the payment of the commission in respect of a legal risk. But as the Chief Justice was of a different opinion I will reserve leave to the defendant to move to reduce the verdict by the amount of the commission. The verdict will therefore be entered for the plaintiff on both the issues, damages Rupees 115-0-88 with costs, the defendant having leave to move to reduce it by 56-1-0, and interest at 6 per cent is to be allowed on the judgment as finally entered.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Henry Whitehead vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the defendants; the plaintiff in person.

In this action the plaintiff, who was a guard in the employ of the defendants, sought to recover back Rs. 50, being the amount of a fine alleged to be illegally imposed upon him by the defendants and deducted from his pay for the month of August 1862. To this claim the defendants pleaded a set-off of an equal amount, being the value of two packages containing brandy and sundries lost by the plaintiff's negligence during transit from Bombay to Narell on the 22nd of March 1862 and which the defendants had paid for to the owner. Plaintiff stated that on the 22nd March last he was in charge of a train which left Bombay for Narell, and that the waggon containing the missing articles was left behind at Bhandoop by mistake, that for this he was fined Rs. 50, which sum was deducted from his pay by monthly instalments of Rs. 10, that he continued in service and gave receipts in full demand of his pay, for fear of being dismissed the service; that having subsequently left the service, he claimed back the fine as illegally imposed upon him, and because the articles were lost only by mistake. On behalf of the defendants it was shewn that the articles which were valued by the owner at Rs. 70 having been lost by plaintiff's negligence, a compensation of Rs. 50 was made to the owner; that Rs. 10 were deducted monthly out of plaintiff's wages on account of this payment, to which the plaintiff assented, and signed receipts for his wages in full of all demand. His Honor, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff had admitted that the waggon was in his charge and that it was left at Bhandoop by mistake, instead of at Narell. Plaintiff continued in the service of the defendants and consented to a deduction of Rs. 10 monthly from his pay on account of the compensation which was made to the owner for the loss of his goods. It was, therefore, now too late for plaintiff to say he would not pay. His Honor said the set-off must be allowed, and entered. *Verdict for the defendants.*

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BENGAL.

Our readers may possibly be interested to learn that Mr. James Hutton arrived in Calcutta by the S. S. *Penang*, the vessel provisionally chartered by the *Messageries Impériales*. Mr. Hutton will enter upon his duties as the responsible representative of the *Hurkaru* on Monday next, March 2nd.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 27.*

We received yesterday a copy of the *Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal*, "as compiled in the Adjutant General's Office," and can only say that the Adjutant General's Office ought to be ashamed of itself. The work is nearly a month too late in making its appearance; is full of mistakes; and bears every mark of carelessness and neglect on the part of those employed to compile and correct it, if, indeed, any one be so employed. With this kind of management the *Army List* will, as a property be soon and deservedly ruined, and it is, to say the least, an injustice to those entrusted with the printing, &c. to supply such wretchedly insufficient materials.—*Id.*

We hope that the suggestions made in Council on Wednesday by Sir Charles Trevelyan regarding waste public lands, will have not only the attention of the supreme but also of the local Governments. So far as practicable, all such lands should be surveyed, and a report of the survey, with maps, deposited at the Office of Public Works at the several seats of government, as also with the government of India. Such has been the practice in the United States and, we believe, to some extent in Australia and the other colonies. In America the public can always gain access to the registry of public lands for sale, and also to the reports and maps. All the States admitted into the Union previous to 1855 have been surveyed, and the several territories partially so. The price per acre was fixed, we think, at one dollar, at which the officer in charge of the Land Office had the power to sell to any buyer prepared to pay down the money, and to grant a title. There was occasionally difficulty with squatters; but the purchaser of the land had always the assistance of the government in evicting the occupants of the land if terms could not be made with them to prevent the necessity. In Canada the system is much the same as in America, though pre-emptive rights are generally conceded to squatters. In the Australian colonies it has been hitherto the practice to put up public lands to auction, reserving pre-emptive rights to occupants, whether as tenants or otherwise: under the laws recently passed in those colonies regarding land, it will for the future be offered for sale by public tender. In India there will always be more difficulty in adjusting the boundaries of government lands and of settling proprietary claims, but if the several local authorities would with all practicable dispatch cause accurate surveys to be made, and reports of the same to be duly registered, most of these would be removed.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We understand that the Government of India have determined to give Mr. Powell, our Director of Public Instruction, two thousand rupees per mensem. The Madras Government strongly recommended that his pay should be 2,333 Rs., but the Supreme Government have fixed upon the lesser sum. We trust that the liberality which has been shewn towards Mr. Powell, will induce him to deal a little more justly and liberally with his subordinates. He has stopped the promotion of all men in the Educational department, who do not hold a degree from some University,—whatever abilities they may possess. He will, we think, discover his mistake sooner or later, and will, we hope, rectify it.—*Athenæum and Statesman, March 2.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Harington is detained by fever in Calcutta, and that he cannot, in consequence, proceed to take charge of his duties at Allahabad. Meanwhile, Mr. Sandford, the Secretary to Government, is acting.—*Mofussilite, March 3.*

His Excellency the Viceroy is expected at Meerut on the 6th instant. His Lordship's stay will not extend over three days. There will be a levée but no durbar. A ball is to be given to Lady and Lord Elgin, and other festivities are "under consideration." If we mistake not, there has been no levée held by a Governor-General in Meerut since the late Lord Hardinge's days.—*Id.*

The firm of Native gentlemen of Bombay now travelling all round India is daily expected in our city. The party are four in number, consisting of Dr. Bhau Dajee, well known as reformer, Macenas and *Savan*, three Parsee, and one Hungarian gentleman. On the 25th they were at Allahabad. We welcome them to the Paris of Asia with all our heart, and beg to remind the few educated Bengalees in Lucknow of their duty to show their distinguished and friendly visitors all attention.—*Lucknow Summachar Hindoostani, Feb. 28.*

ACCIDENT TO THE P. AND O. STEAMER "NEMESIS."

(From the Madras Daily News, March 2.)

We have been favored by one of the passengers with the following interesting account of the recent accident to the P. and O. Steamer *Nemesis*:—

"We left Madras at 1-30 P. M. on Saturday, the 14th, with about sixty first-class passengers, besides children of all ages, and twenty or more second class passengers. The weather was lovely, and on Sunday evening we sighted the high lands of Ceylon, but at what place I did not hear. It was expected that we would reach Galle on the following evening, but in the forenoon of the 16th it appearing that we could hardly make it in time to get into the harbour before dark, the vessel's speed was reduced that we might go slowly along and get into the harbour at day-break on the 17th. About 10. 30 P. M. on the 16th, I went on deck, and was surprised to find that we were opposite the harbour, the lights in which, from the light-house and shipping, seemed very much nearer than I had expected to find them. I imagine we passed them on our right, hurried to seaward, came round, and were again coming towards them at half speed, when towards 11 P. M. the vessel gave a great shudder as a peculiar sound was heard from below, and, after a very short pause, she struck on a rock with such force that every one whom the first shock had not awakened was roused, and ere they had time to ascertain what was the matter, a third and more severe bump satisfied us all that the vessel was fairly on a rock. I cannot describe the scene which then took place on board—the saloon was soon full of women and children, some of the former in terrible agitation, but the majority very calm. There had been a rush of male passengers to the deck, from whence we heard the trampling of feet, and shouting of orders, but no roaring of winds and waves such as one might have expected. On the contrary, as I tried, but in vain, to close my port, I saw the stars' reflection in the water, unbroken by a ripple. The vessel bumped again and again, and once so severely, that those on deck saw the foremast quiver as if it were coming down, while the funnel was shaken most violently. My fears was, lest the vessel, with her ports all open and so near the water, might roll over till she filled from them, on one side or the other, but it was not long ere we had them all screwed fast down, and were safe from that danger to some extent. After bumping seven or eight times at about 11-15 P.M. we felt the vessel moving freely once more, and learned that she was afloat, nor was it long before we became aware that she was going out to sea at full speed. Knowing, however, that had she been seriously damaged we were probably in greater danger out in deep water than when on the rock, we were very anxious till assured that the well had been sounded, and the vessel was making no water. It was long, however, before the passengers were persuaded to quit the saloon for their berths, very many of them preferring to spend the night on deck.

"After order and quiet had been restored, and we were trying to sleep in the belief that all danger was over, considerable anxiety was again raised, when an order was heard in the saloon calling all the stewards forward to get up the ship's stores, and it became known that the vessel was taking the water in rapidly in the fore compartment of the hold where the stores were kept, but as it was found that it could be pumped out more rapidly than it came in, the danger from this source was small. All night we coursed to and fro some twelve miles out at sea, and it seemed to the anxious passengers as if dawn would never come. We took the pilot on board about 7 A.M., but did not get into the harbour till past 9 o'clock. Speculation had been endless among us of course as to the cause of the accident, for which it was impossible to suggest any reasonable excuse whatever, and amongst the passengers there was but one opinion as to the gross carelessness through which the vessel was allowed to get so near the shore on so fine a night, though we could not ascertain with whom lay the responsibility. It appears that she struck on the *Bellows rock*, (some three miles east of Galle harbour, I believe), the position of which was well known to the officers of the ship, and had she not been one of the strongest vessels afloat, she must have broken up at the fourth or fifth bump, nor could her great strength have saved her had she been going at full speed when she struck, or had there been even a moderate swell on the water. Our deliverance from shipwreck therefore was a very providential one indeed, and it was pleasing to find that while many of the passengers laughed at the danger when it was over and called our escape a lucky chance, there were not a few among them who felt deeply impressed by the event, feeling how very near they had been brought to eternity, and that had not the arm of the Lord been stretched out to deliver them, they would, in all probability, have perished on the previous night. When at breakfast, it was proposed by General Carthew, one of our passengers, that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins be invited to return thanks publicly to God for our deliverance, before we left the table and though it was very painful, on the one hand, to observe that this was the signal apparently for several of the passengers to hurry on deck, on the other hand it was pleasant to see about thirty remain, and that the stewards, stewardesses, and many others came readily to join us. Mr. Jenkins read the 103rd Psalm, after which he very feelingly and fervently returned thanks to God for His unmerited mercy in delivering us from danger on the previous night, and implored His guidance and blessing upon each of us in the prosecution of his journey."

THE "CHIN-STRAP" CONTROVERSY.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 31.)

An order issued lately by the head of the Army, relative to a new mode of wearing that curiously useful and ornamental bit of leather attached to a soldier's cap, or hat—yclept a "chin-strap"—has led to an extraordinary degree of controversy—letter-writing, and even leader writing in the public journals. The poor little Order, desiring soldiers for the future to "wear their chin-straps under their chin" (and not on their chin, or on their mouths, or under their noses) must be quite astonished at the sensation it has created. We conceive the fact to be, that the chin-strap has for a long time been looked upon as a useless, troublesome nuisance, and that it has been long expected that this remnant of antiquity would have been swept away with other similar absurdities; instead of which, the late Order converts the nuisance almost into a grievance. And hence the chin-strap uproar. The chin-strap—a narrow piece of black leather, which in the summer is offensive from the effects of the perspiration of many drills, in the winter is cold and unpleasant to the face, and at all times disagreeable to men wearing moustaches—is properly speaking the remnant—a very degenerate remnant—of the steel guards of a casque or helmet, intended to save the face from a cut or blow. Twenty years ago the face of a soldier was protected by brass scale straps, which, fastened under the chin, and which looked well, but made the chain heavy and the face hot. Later still a brass chain was used, which was a great improvement on the scales, as it was lighter, looked better, and fastened across the chaco when not in use. If it is necessary to have any strap whatever to keep on the chaco, we cannot do better than take to the chain again; but instead of a chain as large as a dog-chain as formerly, a neat light one, like a watch chain, would look well and be serviceable. But we do not see that any strap is required to keep the present chaco on the head, as it fits the head, and cannot be blown off except by a devil, or typhoon, which is an exceptional state of the atmosphere, not requiring to be provided for. Now that whiskers and moustaches (and beards in, the tropics) are worn, anything about the face is a nuisance; and it is to be observed that a soldier seizes every opportunity of ridding himself of it, by turning it up over his peak, on the line of march, or when he is walking in unfrequented places. The moment he sees an officer approaching he pulls it down, and tries to get it square before he passes, which always looks ill. The officers manifest their dislike to chin-straps more openly and strongly, for they scarcely ever wear them, or they either turn them back over their peaks, which looks untidy, or they turn them inside into the shako. The chin-strap has also another decided disadvantage, as it enables the men to wear their side-locks longer than they otherwise could, by keeping them fixed down to the side of the head. Were the chin-strap abolished, for both chako and forage-cap, the hair would have to be cut closer at the sides. We think that the restoration of a brass chain, in place of the leather chin-strap, would please all parties, as the chain being decidedly ornamental, it would compensate for the inconvenience of wearing it. There was a rumour not long ago that a new head-dress was to be introduced for the infantry. We live in hope that in this inventive age some one will at last hit upon a really handsome substitute and at the same time serviceable hat, which will shade the head from the sun, and protect it from rain, and that the foreign, ugly, and unserviceable hat now worn by the Infantry will be thrown aside, never to appear again, except on the head of a supernumerary in a pantomime. That it will gradually come to the correct thing, we do not doubt, as every successive change for the last thirty years has been a step in advance, and the last thing in military hats is the best thing yet brought out. If a reward of 100*l*. were offered by the Horse Guards, for the best military hat, produced within six months for their inspection, it would call the inventive powers of tailors, hatters, and soldiers themselves into play, with a result which we think would end in the production of such a hat as is required.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH SHIPS IN FRENCH PORTS.

(From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, Feb. 3.)

Towards the close of December last, as announced in our columns, the British steamer *Ella Constance*, Captain Riches, was in distress off the French coast, and was subsequently towed into the Port of Brest by a French Government steamer which came to her assistance. It appears, from a statement which has just reached us, that the *Ella Constance* was detained at Brest four days, when her repairs were completed. When the vessel was ready for sea it was found that the Customs' authorities had a demand for Port charges and Brokerage, which they insisted should be met before the vessel could leave the Port. The Captain remonstrated, alleging that the cargo had never been disturbed, or bulk broken, and his remonstrance was backed by the representation of the British Consul to the same effect, but to no purpose. The French officials would listen to nothing. The charges were in conformity with "the custom of the Port, and must be paid." There was no alternative, and so the money was paid—a sum exceeding, as we learn, the cost of the repairs of the ship.

We have called attention to this case, because we feel it is one which ought not to be suffered to rest where it is. The local charges on Shipping vary very much in the French Ports, and as we have not received the particulars of those made in the case of the *Ella Constance*, we cannot say exactly what they are at Brest. We only know that the *Ella Constance* was a British ship; that she was taken into Brest in distress, and that certain demands for Port charges and Brokerage were made, by the Customs officials, of an exorbitant nature, before she was permitted to proceed on her voyage. It is quite true that, by a law of the 27th Vendeinaire, an. 2, Tonnage Duties become due by the sole fact of a vessel putting into a French Port, if only for a few hours, and these duties are levied at the rate of 3f. 75c. per ton. There is also a Clearance Duty of 18f. for vessels of 200 tons and under, and of 36f. for vessels over that tonnage, exclusive of 1f. receipt duty. These are the ordinary duties levied on vessels entering the French Ports from foreign Ports, where there is no treaty securing national treatment. The *Ella Constance* was a British ship, it is true, but she was not engaged in the direct trade between the United Kingdom and France, and therefore could not claim the national treatment provided for by the Treaty of 1826. But it does not appear that the remonstrance of Captain Riches was directed against the imposition of the Tonnage and Clearance Duties, but against Port charges and Brokerage, and upon the ground that he had not broken bulk since his arrival in Brest. Now, although the French law makes it imperative, on all Masters of vessels arriving in the French Ports, to report and enter both vessel and cargo within 24 hours after arrival, and direct also that ships' stores shall be included in the report, those stores and provisions may, while the vessel is in Port, be consumed free of duty. The owners of the cargo of the *Ella Constance*, therefore, have just ground of complaint, if, under the circumstances, the "Port charges and Brokerage" include any charge on account of cargo which was never broken, much less landed. If these charges had been confined to Tonnage and Clearance Dues they could not possibly have reached the amount complained of. They must also have included certain Customs' charges, the justice and propriety of which it is difficult to understand. As to the Brokerage charges, they appear still more indefensible, for what Brokerage could be incurred upon a cargo which had never been landed, or where bulk was never broken? We have had occasion before now to direct attention to the existing system of Brokerage, as one of the greatest abuses existing in the French Ports. We have pointed out that it is a monopoly in the hands of a few individuals, who are secure in their office by patents, and who appear to make whatever charges they think proper, without any apprehension of being called to account. The case of the *Ella Constance* is one which ought to be brought without delay under the notice of the French Minister of Commerce. The time is opportune, now that the French Government are contemplating extensive alterations in the laws regulating the Maritime Commerce of France, and when they are fully persuaded that the existing system ought not, and must not, be perpetuated. What is the value of our Reciprocity treaties if ships entering French harbours and roadsteads in distress are liable to be mulcted by the French Custom-house system to any extent and on any pretence? French Shipping enter our Ports, and are treated as if they were national vessels. Surely it is high time that our flag experienced similar treatment in the Ports of France?

SIR WILLIAM BROWN AND MR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

(From the Daily News, Jan. 27.)

Richmond-hill, Liverpool, Jan. 5, 1863.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the assertions made respecting myself and my brother, in pages 4 and 5 of your Diary, "kept whilst in the United States," as correspondent of the *Times*, and which are so utterly unfounded, that I am sure you will feel it due to yourself publicly to withdraw them.

After remarking on the object of my nephew's visit to England, and on the birth-place of myself and my brother, both of which I may now mention are incorrectly stated, you proceed to say "that in the war of 1812 the brothers were about sailing in a privateer fitted out to prey against the British, when accident fixed one of them in Liverpool."

Only one inference can be drawn from this paragraph, viz., that my brother and myself were on the point of engaging in privateering, which is so utterly untrue, that I must request from you a public contradiction to a charge so inconsistent with the whole course of our well-known principles, for although legalised, we have ever considered it a degrading and demoralising pursuit, and there is not a member of my family who ever did or ever would embark in it, directly or indirectly, in any shape or form.

The real facts are these:—I went to America for the first time in the year 1800, leaving my brothers at school in England. They soon after followed me to the United States, where they remained in business with my father. In the year 1810 I commenced business in Liverpool, and after my marriage I proceeded to the United States with Mrs. Brown, on a visit to my family. During the time I was there the war broke out, and we immediately returned home in the Pacific, the first cartel, after the commencement of the war.

It is my intention to wait a few days before sending a copy of this letter to the editor of the *Times*. This will afford sufficient time for your reply.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Brown.

W. H. Russell, Esq., LL.D., 18, Summer-place, Onslow-square, Brompton, London.

Sir,—On my return to town I found your letter of January 5, which has been forwarded to me from the *Times'* office, in which you take exception to a passage quoted from my "Diary North and South," pp. 4 and 5, and inform me that the statements made therein are incorrect. It gives me concern to hear that I have misrepresented facts, and as there will be a new edition of my book issued shortly, I will cause your contradiction to be inserted, and the passage complained of to be omitted.

The greater part of the statement came from your nephew—the part which relates to the sailing in the privateer was told me by a gentleman on board, who said he knew your family very well, and who further informed me that your father was implicated in the rebellion of '98, and migrated in consequence to the United States.

I need not assure any one who knows me how sincerely I regret being made the means of spreading an erroneous story, but to you, sir, I may add, that any reparation in my power to make shall be cheerfully given as you may prescribe.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful servant,

(Signed) W. H. Russell.

Sir Wm. Brown, Bart.
18, Summer-place, Onslow-square, London, Jan. 13, 1863.

REDUCTIONS IN OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 24.)

All the modifications in our military establishments necessary to meet the financial exigencies of 1862-63 may now be considered as substantially settled, and though the Chancellor of the Exchequer has reason to rejoice greatly, we are happy to be able to anticipate that the advocate for efficiency will have no cause for lament. As we led our readers to expect there will be no changes likely to disturb the profession, or make the junior officers of each regimental rank look with apprehension of relegation to half-pay on the 1st of April. The depot arrangements are left untouched. One or two trifling bits of economy in the Staff organisation we have already pointed out as impending, and some fifty men per battalion will be reduced. A very slight diminution in the Artillery may also be expected, instead of the additional brigade, which is so urgently called for that its formation may be regarded merely as postponed. On the other hand we shall have an additional battalion of infantry from India on our hands, and two companies will probably be added to that most useful corps, the Royal Engineers. Balancing these items of increase and decrease we shall find a net decrease in the land forces of something over 5000 men, which would involve a financial saving of about 200,000*l*., or a little less than the additional outlay arising under the grant about to be made to the Volunteers.

Rumour, however, says that our gross military expenditure for next year will be diminished by more than ten times the sum we have mentioned, and that on the Army Estimates alone the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be enabled to remit twopence of the income tax, thus bringing it down to its original, and we may say normal sevenpence. We believe that, in this instance, rumour is guilty of no undue exaggeration. The principal head under which this enormous reduction is effected is that of "Warlike Stores for Land and Sea Service," for which 2,200,000*l* was voted last year. With the facility of manufacture which we now enjoy we may, with all safety, allow a diminution of the immense quantities of stores accumulated at all our military stations over the world; and we believe that the great reductions under this head will still leave our establishments fairly supplied. The cost of barracks this year was 690,000*l*., and in this department we may expect a considerable reduction of expense, attributable we may presume, to a determination to erect no more new buildings while there are many barracks in excellent condition unoccupied throughout the United Kingdom. Upon other items of supply no doubt reductions can be effected, and we cannot but express great satisfaction that the expectations of the country as regards a diminution of expenditure are likely to be accomplished without any very serious reduction of the numerical strength of the Army, or a material interference with the organisation which of late years has tended so much to its efficiency.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th instant, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Mulls, Twists, Toys, Iron Bed-stead, a few casks of White Lead, Oilman Stores, and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen, Claret, at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th March 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Long Cloths.
1000 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Jacconets.
300 „ „ Domestics.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 Large Anchors.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises), the two Blocks of Buildings, known as the GRANT BUILDINGS, and situated at the Arthur Bunder.

N. B.—The Catalogues of particulars of sale of the above property (some of which have already been circulated) having undergone material alterations the attention of intending purchasers is particularly drawn to the fact. Corrected Catalogues may be had on application.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdonjee Paruck, Esquire, deceased, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, for further particulars, see *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th instant.

Bombay, 9th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAINWARE' &c., AT PARELL, NEAR THE "LALL BAGH" ESTATE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence) at Parell near the "Lall Bagh" Estate, the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Knives and Forks, handsome Carved Furniture such as Circular Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa Couches lined with Damask, Predieu, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Whatnot, Teapoys, Marble Round Table, Sideboard, Screens, Dining Tables, Tea Caddy, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Clocks, Ornaments, Bedstead, Wardrobe, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Stands, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas.

On or about the middle of this month, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his shop, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas, all the valuable Stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in bottles and pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, One hundred cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Timepieces and Clocks, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

Lot.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out-Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now on view.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th March 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the undermentioned goods, viz:—
2 Large enamelled Hides for Carriage Hoods.
2 Do. Patent, do.
8 Do. Thick and Thin Brown Leather for Harness.
2 Do. do. Black do. do.
1 Case Curtain Bands.
1 Do. Small Pictures.
1 Do. Cigar Cases.
1 Do. Lavender.
2 Do. Eau de Cologne in quarts and pints 1st quality.
11 Wind Harps, &c. &c.
2 Musical Boxes with Dancing Figures.

Also,

The property of an Officer proceeded to England, comprising two pairs Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, An Electro-plated Tea set, containing Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots, New Regulation Chaco, Sash, and Sword Belts, full Dress Tunic, Shell Jackets and Waistcoat, &c. &c.

Also,

By order of Administrator General, the Effects of the late Mr. Read, Johnson and Nelson, comprising Furniture, Books, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, a small batch of Champagne and Moselle in quarts, slightly ullaged.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	Bombay .... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla .... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur .... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	Mahim .... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9¼	Coorla .... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop ...... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¼	Tannah .... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33¼	Callian .... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	Callian .... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla .... „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind .... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor .... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee .... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ...... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ...... „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	*Deolalee for Nassick* ... „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar .... „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ... „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ...... „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ... „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum ... „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Kujgaum ...... „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221¼	Pachora......... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee .... „	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Mussawud...... „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ...... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ...... Dep.	A. M. 11 12	P. M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41¾	Budlapoor ...... „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel............ „	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¼	Tillowlee ...... „	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	Khandalla ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ...... „	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ...... „	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum...... „	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee .... „	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona .... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona .... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ...... „	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146¼	Kheirgaum ... „	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132¾	Patus............ „	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal......... „	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree.. „	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206¼	Jehwoor ...... „	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim............ „	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227¼	Barsee Road... „	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¼	Marheh .... „	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Mohol .... „	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276¼	Sholapore ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		Noon.										
	Sholapore ...... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol .... „	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh .... „	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ...... „	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim .... „	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor .... „	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾	Poomulwaree ... „	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal .... „	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus .... „	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ...... „	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee .... „	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163¼	Poona .... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.M.	A.M									
	Poona .... Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee .... „	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum......... „	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla .... „	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee .... „	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Khandalla ...... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A. M.	A. M.						
	Campoolee ...... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee .... „	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel............... „	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor......... „	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian .... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julgaum .... Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud .... „	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Myjee............... „	...	...	...	12 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora .... „	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum .... „	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57¼	Chalisgaum ...... „	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77¼	Nandgaum .... „	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98¾	Munmar .... „	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum ...... „	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar .... „	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144¼	Deolalee for Nassick .... „	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore .... „	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...
175¾	Egutpoora ...... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
					A.M.	P.M.						
	Kussarah ...... Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee .... „	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor .... „	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind .... „	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
219¾	Titwalla......... „	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
217½	Callian .... Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	Callian .... Dep.	5 28	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah .... „	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	...	6 0	...
259¾	Bhandoop .... „	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla .... „	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim .... „	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	...	8 0
270¾	Dadur .... „	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	...	8 10
274	Byculla .... „	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	...	7 7	8 22
276¼	Bombay .... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	...	7 20	8 47

Note.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

Bhore Ghaut...... { Palkies.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Dhoolees ....„ 2 4 0 each.

Thull Ghaut..........Dhoolees..........Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

The Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut have been discontinued from the 1st December 1862.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd December 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcemets.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	....	Rs. 6
Raisins, Do. a box	....	„ 6
Rahat Loucomu, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	....	„ 6

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval*, and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform*.

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a W hite Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

Business Announcements

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCombie and Wright's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ „		10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	„	3	12
Do. Hoes	„	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 „	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	„	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	„	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	„	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Bass Brooms	„	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	„	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

BASSETT & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of references, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crosbey, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret,

J. B. Ducaule		Rs. 18	per doz.
Claret,	ditto	„ 12	do.
Brandy,	ditto	„ 18	do.
Do.	ditto	„ 14	do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon		„ 34	do.
Do. Justinard and Co.		„ 24	do.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne,	in case containing		1 doz.	each.
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	„
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing		3 doz.	each.
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	„
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,

Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	„		„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„		„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„		„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul	Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...A.DePaul	Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet	Quarts	„	„ 36
Do. ... do	Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dombar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }		„	„ 38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		„	„ 18
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)		„	„ 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica		„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London			
Do. ....Hollands, in cases			
WHISKEY.........Glenlivat, Crabbie		„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.

Church Gate Street.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes, Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing Game. &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

Wholesale only.

Business Announcements.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Caution.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London: &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Capital £1,259,760 *Sterling*.

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office—Water Street.
Capital One Million, (With power to increase)

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,

On every description of Property.

* At moderate premiums.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool

Board of Direction.

Chairman of the Company.

Benard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman of the Company.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co. Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.

Bankers.

The Liverpool Commercial Bank.

Auditors of the Company.

Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.

Sub-Manager of the Company.

John Elphick Leyland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to...	£1,278,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses......	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof...	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

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